THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

...CHANCES!
...SALE IN ONE OF THE ... with house and ... t paid till 1876, with all the ... purposes. For particulars ... ABNER, No. 8 Haymarket.
...NESS, A FINE ESTAB... store with good success; ... with good run of cus... at 341 Blue Island-av. cor...
...OF A RESPECTABLE ... for sale. Profits not less ... required $2,000 or $3,000 ... Address, with real name ... office.
...EST IN A PERFECTLY ... for sale. Can be seen at ...
...SALOON ON WABASH... business; rent low; will be ... opportunity for a man with ... Desplaines-st, Room 1.
...RY FOR SALE—I WILL ... city property, my stone ... B. & Q. R. R., 4 miles West ... is already in, and every... business. There are ... further particulars apply to ... dealer, corner Market and ... OGLE, lime dealer, 46 South ... ERFORD, Peoria.
...AND LEASE OF FANCY ... 727 West Lake-st, for sale.
...URES OF A FIRST-CLASS ... all in good shape and doing ... sold at a bargain. 297 West ... PEARSON.
...WOULD BE PLEASED TO ... business, which has been ... years in Chicago. He will ... profitable. The money received ... a building for the firm on ... advertiser. About one-half of ... from which a profitable ... part of which could be ... material and machinery. The ... permanent, without competi... already made a large amount ... invested in real estate in va... So person need apply unless ... $40,000, and of strict moral and ... satisfactory references given. ... & J 47, Tribune office.
...ATES HOTEL IN MANIS... rooms, newly and nicely fur... business, for sale; terms ... balance on long time. For ... dress U. S. Hotel, Manistee.
...ND FINELY ARRANGED ... containing 150 sleeping rooms ... House, at London, Canada, ... now in good running order ... will be taken in part payment ... 326 Wabash-av.
...—AN OPPORTUNITY IS ... gentleman in possession of $15,... investment from which he will ... income of, at least, that amount ... safe and legitimate. Ris... the first men of Chicago. Ad... interview can be had, T 84, Tri...
...ND OF A BUSINESS MAN ... can, by calling immediately ... (over drug store), find a safe ... business.
...OUR STOCK OF FANCY DRY ... of about $20,000, with good ... well-known, and doing a good pay... all new since the fire; splendid ... low, and in best location. Ad... Letter-Carrier No. 24.
...ALIST—A GENTLEMAN WHO ... capital of $250,000 can hear of the ... investment that was ever known in ... application to Room 50, Barnes ... week.
...FOR SALE OR RENT, ON ... a good woollen mill of ten-horse ... quire of WM. MILLER, Prince...
...ERSON WITH $150 CASH CAP... to go into a good paying busi... opportunity by addressing, stat... view can be had, to Z, 92 Trib...
...BUY A HALF INTEREST ... business that will pay that ... 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.
...BUY A STOVE AND TIN ... trade in a good location, and do... This is worth looking over. Call ... for particulars.

...RD—WANTED.

...FOR TWO GENTLEMEN ... with furnished or unfurnished ... of business or in the suburbs ... must be first-class ... and given. Address M 31, ...
...OOM BY A YOUNG MAN IN ... there are but few other boarders ... west of Green-st. Address 355 West ...
...TE OF NICELY FURNISHED ... board for self and wife in a pri... Side, within fifteen minutes ... address A, Tribune office.
...FAMILY OF ADULTS. PLEAS... in an unexceptionable house ... or at Cottage Grove. ...
...YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A ... Address C 28, Tribune office.
...BOARD NEAR CORNER CANAL ... dinner early; will pay for ... W, care HAMLIN, HALE & ...
...ROOMS FOR TWO IN A HOUSE ... improvements, or furnished rooms ... address immediately, H 100, Tribune ...
...UNFURNISHED ROOMS ... and child, 4 years old. Address ...
...UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR ... wife, and furnished room for single ... location. Address W 47, Trib...
...LADY IN EXCHANGE FOR ... vocal and instrumental music ... desired. Address D 50, Tribune ...
...TWO FRONT OR ALCOVE UN... east of Union Park, in private ... there are but few other boarders ... office.
...A YOUNG MAN, HYGIENIC ... "Graham," vegetables, etc., in a ... Address Q 61, Tribune office.
...TWO YOUNG MEN. A LARGE ... room and board, in a private fam... are but few boarders, on West ... west of Madison-st. bridge ... terms, A 48 K, 92 Market-st.
...SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH ... for one horse, must be within one ... old Court House. Address Y 15, ...
...FURNISHED OR UNFURNISH... three gentlemen and their wives ... near the city. Apply personally at ... HALE & BRO., 12 to 16 North Ca...
...UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR ... child 2 years old. Address, stating ...
...FURNISHED ROOM, LOCATION ... and Adams, Sangamon and Des... 1 & J 40, Tribune office.
...YOUNG BUSINESS MAN A SIN... board on West Side. State terms ... office.
...A TEACHER ON WEST SIDE ... private family preferred. Ad... office.
...FURNISHED ALCOVE BED... all modern improvements, can be had ... near Union Park. Address F 97, ...
...TWO OR FOUR YOUNG GEN... well furnished rooms, on the South ... twenty-second-st. and east of State-st. ... must be first class in every way ... Will go any time before May ... 469 Wabash-av.
...A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE ... must be within 6 blocks of corner Wash... Good references given and ... giving full particulars, J S, 284 ...
...TH FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE ... or unfurnished, in a strictly private ... for a gentleman and wife. Ad... office.
...WEST SIDE BY GENTLEMAN ... in private family; terms must be mod... references given. Address F 88, Tribune ...
...THE WEST SIDE, WITHIN 15 ... walk of Union Park, for gent., wife ... Will furnish rooms, except carpets ... and not style is required. Price ... Address, for 3 days, stating lo... M 12, Tribune office.
...SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES ... with board in a pleasant private family ... where ordinary comforts of home ... in the house preferred, references ... Address Z 28, Tribune office.
...FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE... and two children 3 and 6 years old ... first-class; terms moderate. In answer ... location and terms. Reference required ... address M. H. M., 94 West Randolph.
...A LADY, ON OR NEAR WEST ... with a nice furnished room; none ... disposition need answer. Address ... office.
...A PLEASANT FAMILY IS ... exchange for a new piano (choice from ... will give its use until paid for. Address ...
...TWO GENTLEMEN, NICELY ... rooms in good location, and with board ... West Side. Address, giving location, ... office.
...WANTED IN A PLEASANT FAMILY ... Park, by a young man who will con... of charity in those who take him in ... well furnished room with closet; unex... references given. Address B C M, 122 ...
...A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGH... 2 large rooms and good board; location ... and Randolph and Ann and Shel... stating terms, I & J 36, Tribune ...
...A LADY WISHES UNFURNISHED ... alcove, or smaller room attached, with ... and children in the house preferred ... Price must be moderate. West Side ... Would put a fine piano in the parlor, if ... Would prefer a private family ... exchanged. Address Q 76, Tribune office.
...FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ... private family, accommo... first-class. West Side, west of Halsted ... preferred. Address A 21, Tribune ...
...AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY TWO ... in a private family, where there are ... W 81, Tribune office.
...BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE ... in the vicinity of Ada or Sheldon-sts. Ad... CHELDER, 413 West Lake-st.
...ON OR BEFORE MAY 1ST, I WANT ... board for myself, wife, and mother ... two or three well-furnished rooms, bath... References exchanged. Apply by ... terms, to P O R, Room 1, 134 West ...

AGENTS WANTED.

...WANTED—TWO MEN OF GOOD ... to take orders and sell goods in the city ... for the right men; 48 South Desplaines ... Room 5.
...WANTED—THE ONLY COMPLETE ... James Fisk, containing a full account of ... enterprises and assassination ... of Vanderbilt, Drew and other great ... Ring. Brilliant pen pictures in the light ... of New York life. Josie Mansfield ... a beautiful woman captivated and ... Life of Edward S. Stokes. Illustrated ... over 500 pages. Send $1.00 for outfit, and ... at once. Circulars free. UNION PUB... CO., 145 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.
...WANTED—LADIES—FROM $10 TO $30 ... easily made on $1 to $3 capital, selling ... articles; call at Room 7, 132 South ...

The Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

The London *Observer* claims to know the contents of Secretary Fish's answer to Earl Granville's note, and takes the responsibility of saying that neither party to the Treaty of Washington desires to reopen the questions pending; and further this *Observer* saith not.

Tammany is reorganizing with the best vigor at its command. That Tammany is not too dead to joke is apparent from the preamble to a document adopted on Saturday night by its reorganizing committee, wherein Tammany gravely felicitates itself upon its success in exposing corruption, and contrasts its triumphs in this direction with the criminal neglect of the Federal Government! Tally for Tammany.

The State Department at Washington is by no means certain that it will feel like receiving Admiral Polo as the Ambassador of Spain. The Admiral is a blatant anti-American, the Spanish Government knows, and we know that it knows it. Hence it is hinted that Secretary Fish, if he gets possession of certain pamphlets and speeches of the proposed Minister, will exhibit the same to their author in lieu of the desired official recognition, and ask him, in the politest manner possible, to go home and send a better man in his place.

The spirit of ruffianism which has been becoming more and more dominant in the city of late, was manifested yesterday in a wanton and brutal attack upon Sergeant Buckley, of the police. The circumstances of the assault—made while the worthy sergeant was endeavoring to protect church-going people from a pack of rowdies—are given in another column; and they are of a nature to cause every friend of the city to regret the present demoralization of the police force, and other exigencies which prevent the entire suppression of violence upon our streets.

The country will hear with regret, though not with surprise, that the snow-blockade on the Pacific Railroad has been succeeded by freshets formed by the melting snow, and from which serious "wash-outs" have already occurred. The deposit of snow in the mountains and on the plains, drained by the head-waters and tributaries of the Missouri, is something fearful to contemplate, in view of the inevitable consequences of the spring thaws. Unless these should come very slowly, an unprecedented rise in the Missouri and Mississippi is to be apprehended,—an event to which cities situated like New Orleans must look forward with grave forebodings.

Behold, the voice of one crying in the wilderness,—Milwaukee, to wit,—and inviting thither the Democratic National Convention! *The News*, of the city aforesaid, which represents the party in Wisconsin, urges Milwaukee as the most appropriate *locale* of the Convention, the chief reason being the coolness of the climate and the roominess of the hotels. These hints are worth considering. It is certainly desirable to have plenty of hotel room, and nobody competing for it; and, as to the climatic consideration, it is doubtless correctly founded upon the theory that a party so moribund as the Democracy would not "keep" well in a very warm climate.

France can hardly be pronounced convalescent yet. Her Legitimist spasms seem to have subsided a little during the past week, but then her other symptoms are rather worse than otherwise. No more amicable feeling has been established between M. Thiers and the Assembly though a committee is endeavoring to patch up a compromise on the press law. At the same time the attempt to pile heavier taxes upon imports is faring ill, owing to the refusal of all the Governments having commercial treaties with France to sanction such an abrogation of those treaties. In view of this state of affairs at Versailles, it is not likely that Victor Emanuel and his Government will tremble much at the receipt of Remusat's note demanding to know why Italy is fortifying the Genoa frontier; why the act has any reference to Nice and Savoy, etc. The demand is, however, according to the bulletins, couched in friendly terms, and can be explained to mean that France doesn't care anything about it—merely wanted to know, you know.

Though, according to the proverb, life is but a span, it has been found by Captain Lahrbush, the Long Island centenarian, to be a remarkably wide span. Captain L.'s years are 107; and his mile-posts are bedecked with flowers, as it were; a party of extremely respectable New Yorkers having formed the habit of entertaining the veteran at breakfast on each of his birthdays. What the old man takes upon his plate at his breakfasts, the telegraph, which notes the recurrence of his 107th birthday yesterday, does not state; but on ordinary days his principal diet, unlike that of the ancient dame of the nursery rhyme, consists neither of victuals or drink, but of about half a pound of opium, taken in the tincture. Upon this the old man thrives, and never gets "off his food" for a single day. Captain Lahrbush was a soldier under the First Napoleon, and would undoubtedly have been the body servant of George Washington also, but for certain accidents of birth, a pronounced antipathy to menial service, and a moral certainty of losing these *distingue* breakfasts by engaging in such service.

The leading produce markets were very quiet on Saturday, but little produce being offered, as the receipts have been reduced by the storm. Mess pork was dull and 5a10c per brl lower, closing at $11.70 cash; $11.80 seller April; and $12.00, seller May. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.45 cash; $8.55 seller April; and $8.65 seller May. Meats were dull and easier; held at 4¼c for shoulders, 5½c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear, all loose. Highwines were quiet and easier, closing dull at 85c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was firm but quiet, closing at $1.22 3-4 to $1.23 cash No. 2 spring; $1.24 1-2 seller April, and $1.28 3-4 seller May. Corn was dull and weak at Friday's quotations, closing at 37 1-2c for cash No. 2; 37 7-8c seller April; and 42c seller May. Oats were dull and a shade easier, closing at 30½c for regular No. 2, and 31c for seller April. Rye was dull and 1c lower, closing at 70c for No. 2. Barley was steady and quiet, at 53a55c for No. 2, the outside for recent receipts, and 47a49c for No. 3 do. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at $5.00a5.12½ per 100 lbs for fair to choice. The live stock markets were without quotable change. Cattle were firm, with sales at $3.50a6.40 for common to extra. Hogs were quiet and easy, at $4.25a4.75. Sheep were firm at $4.75a7.75.

It is an epoch of trials at New York as well as of investigations at Washington. Some of these trials are of a simple nature, but the most of them are involved and convoluted in a fearful degree. The proposition said to have been made by Oakey Hall, to prosecute Garvey, the plasterer, for presenting fraudulent bills, when it was Hall's ring that got the benefit of the fraud, will be accepted as an example of this. If not, then Stokes' case will. Stokes tried Fisk, condemned and executed him; then the Grand Jury tried Stokes and indicted him; then Cardozo and Stokes tried the Grand Jury; and now the Legislature is trying Cardozo. Who will try the Legislature, after *its* job is completed, remains to be seen.

Barnard, also, is being investigated,—a case which ought to yield rich developments, if but a tithe of what has been currently charged against Barnard, as a tool of Tammany and Erie, can be proven. The most notorious of his alleged corrupt acts are writ down in the articles of proposed impeachment. They comprise the Albany & Susquehanna conspiracy, the transactions in behalf of Coleman, the pet Receiver, the wholesale release of Tammany rascals on *habeas corpus*, the undignified, abusive, and vindictive conduct of the Judge toward members of the Bar, etc. Barnard is defended by several of his favored lawyers, who set up in his behalf the plea that, in the first place, the allegations are not true, and that, if they were, the crimes and misdemeanors charged were committed at a time which carries them beyond the scope of the Committee, viz.: during Barnard's earlier term of office.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Outlines of a Bill to Aid in Building up Our Foreign Commerce.

Proposed Legislation for the Correction of Abuses in Utah.

Bates, the United States Attorney for the Territory Refuses to Resign.

The Labor Reformers Inaugurating Their Presidential Campaign

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTAH MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—United States Attorney Bates, of Utah, will reply to the Attorney General's request to-morrow, asking his resignation. Bates will refuse to comply with this invitation on the ground that no charges are brought against him, and because that Utah, recently organized as a Department of Justice, has expressed its entire satisfaction with his course in the Mormon prosecutions. In this connection it may be stated that Dr. Newman had a recent interview with the President, wherein the latter was urged to persist in the prosecution of the Mormons, as the country would not now endorse any compromise with the anomalous condition of affairs in Utah. Dr. Newman ended by stating that Bates' resignation should be demanded both as a matter of policy and justice.

THE LABOR REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers has been in session here for several days making arrangements for work in the coming campaign. They have agreed to engage commodious headquarters here, and will at once begin to print and circulate their documents. They have consulted freely with Judge Davis, and report him as in full sympathy with their movement.

THE KENTUCKY CLAIM.

A decision is not expected by the counsel for the State of Kentucky in their case against Secretary Boutwell for about two weeks.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

has only received thirteen claims, and in only one has evidence as yet been taken, and in this case only the testimony on the American side.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Beck, of Kentucky, will attempt to call the attention of the House to-morrow to the letter of the Secretary of War, giving reasons why he cannot comply with the House resolution of inquiry, and Beck will ask that he may be directed to furnish the information heretofore requested.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

The question whether Polo shall be received as Spanish Minister is still unsettled. The State Department does not look upon this designation with the least favor, and in the present delicate condition of affairs between the United States and Spain, Polo's presence will, it is feared, be only calculated to increase the complication of the situation. If the Department can obtain in time certain speeches and pamphlets against this country, the authorship of which it is attributed to Polo, they may be made a basis of expressing a wish not to receive him.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS OF UTAH.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is still in Washington on business connected with the Judiciary of that Territory, and has had several interviews with the President and Attorney General Williams. There is no probability whatever that the criminal suits already commenced and pending will be abandoned. A measure will soon be introduced in Congress supplying the necessary pecuniary means to meet the expenses of the prosecutions. Some of the members of Congress are considering the subject of a supplemental anti-polygamy bill in order to obviate the present obstacles. The act cannot be enforced, owing to the secrecy with which polygamic marriages are consummated. A remedy is suggested by making proof of cohabitation or acknowledgment of the same sufficient to sustain indictment.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Commerce have finally agreed on a bill, first, allowing materials for the construction of steamships, by section or otherwise, to be entered free of duty, and allowing a drawback. Second, ship supplies and coal to be withdrawn from bond duty free. Third, American vessels registered in foreign countries allowed to register as American vessels within two years. Fourth, steamships of foreign build, not less than 1,000 tons, may be purchased and be entitled to all American registers. Fifth, in case of war, all said ships may be used in the marine service by Government on appraisement.

NEW CONSUL.

The President has recognized Robert Knight as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at Cincinnati.

The Senate Arms Committee will to-morrow examine Counsel Bennett, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department will examine Major Crispin, Major of Ordnance, stationed at New York, through whom deliveries of arms were made to purchasers.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The United States British Claims Commission will meet on the 20th inst., and after remaining in session several days, will adjourn, to reassemble in September. Mr. Russell Gurney has taken passage for London by steamer, March 20.

Thus far about two hundred claims have been presented. It is the opinion of gentlemen here that the misunderstanding about the treaty of Washington has had the effect of deterring some claimants from going to the expense of preparing their cases, and, consequently, the number is smaller than if such misunderstanding had not occurred.

POWERS OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

At a dinner given last evening by Territorial Delegates to the President, Vice President, and Speaker Blaine, it was said by one speaker that delegates ought to have votes on subjects affecting their Territories, while another favored a suggestion which had been made elsewhere to unite inhabitants in sufficient numbers or to the requirements of federal rates of representation, so as to secure votes in Congress; the argument being presented that a long time must elapse before several Territories will have sufficiency of population to be admitted as States in the Union. Others said that as the people of Territories were taxed they should, according to the fundamental principles of free government, have proper representation, which includes voting in Congress.

ILLINOIS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Jacksonville—Brick and Mining Company Organized—A Carload of Mules Burned—Jacksonville City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 10.—Mr. Joseph Capps, an Alderman of this city, died at an early hour this morning, after an illness of but a few days. The deceased was an old, influential, and wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, and was universally respected and beloved for his nobleness and generosity of heart and mind. His death has cast a gloom over this entire community. Mr. Capps was the senior partner of the firm of J. Capps & Sons, proprietors of the Jacksonville Woolen Mills, and was extensively known in Illinois and other Western States.

A company styled the Jacksonville Brick and Mining Company has been formed under the general laws of incorporation of the State. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $20,000. The corporators are Edward S. Greenleaf, Joseph H. Taylor, Leonard W. Chambers, and John J. Chambers. The company design sinking a shaft for coal during the present year in this city.

Yesterday, as a freight train was running east over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and when near Meredosia, some straw, which had been placed on the floor of a freight car, loaded with twenty large mules, ignited by a spark from the locomotive. The flames ascending from the burning straw set fire to the hair of the animals. The hair was all consumed, and the skin of the mules burned almost to a crisp. When the train reached Meredosia it was stopped, and upon examination thirteen of the mules were found already dead, and the balance must die. The car was but slightly burned. The loss of the twenty-five mules will reach four thousand dollars.

The Jacksonville Republican City Convention, for the nomination of a ticket to be voted for at the approaching municipal election, has been called to take place on Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

WISCONSIN.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late Nathan Engleman—Railroad Items—Political—Milwaukee Recommended as the Coolest Place for Laying Out the Democratic Presidential Nominee.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late lamented Nathan Engleman, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The remains were expected to-day. The resolutions pay an earnest and heartfelt tribute to the enterprise and public spirit of the deceased, to whom the people of Milwaukee and Michigan are under everlasting obligations as the originator of the East Shore Line now known as the Engleman Transportation Company.

The reports that have recently obtained some currency in regard to changes in the management of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company are authoritatively denied.

The *Daily News*, the Democratic organ of Wisconsin, has a long article in this morning's issue, urging the advantage of holding the National Democratic Convention in this city. Among the advantages mentioned are the coolness of the climate and the ample accommodations which the city affords.

Caucuses were held in the First, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Wards last evening, to elect delegates to the Republican State Senatorial Convention. All the delegates chosen are understood to be Grant men. In some of the wards instructions were given the delegates to Madison to vote for Grant, and for Mayor Ludington, of this city, as Electoral Delegate for the State at large.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

BRUSSELS, March 10.—It is stated here that all countries having treaties of commerce with France decline to entertain proposals for their modification.

PARIS, March 10.—Strong efforts are making to reconcile the differences between Thiers and the Committee of the Assembly on the bill for the control of the press. The Committee is willing to retain in the bill the declaratory references to decrees by which the present Government was established, if the President will guarantee that the Pact of Bordeaux shall be maintained.

The condition of the National Treasury, even after paying the fourth half milliard of indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand.

Signor Minghetti, Special Envoy of the Italian Government, has left Rome, and is expected here Monday. The recall of Chevalier Nigra is now considered certain.

The *Constitutionnel* says Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet couched in friendly terms, requesting an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontier, as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Observer* states that Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Granville's note concerning the claim for indirect damages, has been received, and it expresses the desire of the American Government for a final amicable settlement of the whole question. The *Observer* adds that neither the British nor American Government is in favor of reopening the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

The Prince and Princess of Wales departed yesterday for the south of France. A despatch announces their arrival in Paris, where they will remain three or four days before proceeding south.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 10.—The coalition against the Government has organized for the coming elections. It has been decided that a preliminary meeting of parties entering into the coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on the first ballot shall be nominated as a candidate for the Cortes. It is agreed that in the Cortes each party shall adhere to its own principles.

ILLINOIS.

In Memoriam—Lays Down on a Railroad Track.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 10.—A meeting of the members of the Bar of this city held in the Circuit Court Room yesterday forenoon adopted resolutions expressive of their esteem and admiration for their deceased brother, Hon. John Colerick; also tendered the profound sympathies of the Fort Wayne Bar to his venerable parents. They agreed to attend his funeral in a body. The time of his burial has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

Near Lima, Ohio, last night, a man, whose name is not known, laid down on the railroad track while intoxicated and was run over by a passenger train. Comments are unnecessary.

Parricide.

ARCOLA, Douglas County, Ill., March 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A probable parricide occurred about ten miles west of here, in Moultrie County, last Tuesday, the 5th inst. One Henry Landers, an old citizen of this county, and a man of a very excitable and pugnacious temperament, had, on Tuesday morning, a difficulty with several members of his family. In his excitement and rage, he drove the family out of his house with his revolver; after which, he and a hired hand went to the timber to cut some wood. His son, John Landers, about 21 years of age, who had been away during the fracas in the morning, came home, and, upon hearing of the difficulty, started to the timber where his father was at work. A quarrel arose between them concerning the affair with the family. The father drew a revolver and fired at his son, who immediately returned the fire, shooting the father three times in the head. On Wednesday morning the young man came to town, and counselled with his attorney, W. H. Spencer. He announced his intention of standing his trial and abiding the consequences. He was followed and arrested by Constable Miller, and taken to Sullivan. He had a preliminary trial there on Thursday, and, the evidence showing he acted in self-defence, he was acquitted and released. The State was represented by Messrs. Patterson, Lee & Clarke, and the prisoner by W. H. Spencer.

At a late hour last night, Henry Landers, notwithstanding his dangerous wounds, was still living, and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery.

A few months ago, Landers and another son had a difficulty, in which knives and pistols were drawn, but without any serious results.

All the parties have been accustomed to carrying arms for some time, and this sad and tragical result was not so surprising to the community as it otherwise would have been.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Preparing for the National Saengerfest—An Extensive Building to Be Erected.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The building which will be erected to accommodate the National Saengerfest, to be held here next June, will have a front of 150 feet on Twelfth street, extending east on Washington avenue and West Charles street 329 feet. The ground floor will seat 11,644 persons, and a gallery on three sides of the building will accommodate 3,400, giving the auditorium a capacity of 15,044. The stage will have seats for 1,500 singers and 125 musicians, and beneath it will be a refreshment room, 150 by 50 feet. There will also be spacious reception and committee rooms, and every convenience that can be devised. The ceiling will be arched, and its centre 67 feet high.

Senator Patterson and the Arms Sale Investigation.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—General Hite, of Kentucky, and Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, addressed a large Republican meeting here last evening. Patterson alluded to a Washington despatch, in which his name is associated with the sale of arms to France. He said the Marquis de Chambrun informed him that grave discrepancies existed between the amounts paid and received by our Government for arms sold to France, and he notified the President and Secretary of War of the circumstance, in order that the fact might be investigated and the Administration vindicated.

A Monitor Damaged by Fire.

NORFOLK, Va., March 10.—The monitor Mahopac, lying at the dock at the Navy Yard, took fire this morning in the wooden deck, from a galley pipe. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting at the fire, which was not extinguished until a considerable part of the iron plating of the deck had been removed. The Mahopac had been ordered out of commission, and was to have been taken into dry-dock in a few days, to have her turret and deck removed. The damage, in view of this fact, is not considered serious.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The barometer will continue rising to-night and on Monday from the Northwest to the eastern Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic, with westerly to northwesterly winds, and with clearing and clear weather, the winds very generally increasing to brisk, and probably approaching high. Northwesterly winds will prevail to-night from the Chesapeake Bay northeastward over Maine. The barometer will probably fall over the Western Gulf States, with southerly to easterly winds.

Ku-Klux Arrests in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—The Unionville *Times* reports that arrests for Ku-Kluxism were recommenced in Marion County last week by the Deputy United States Marshal, Williams, and that much excitement exists throughout the country where complete quiet and harmony had prevailed for many months. Business of all kinds was suddenly suspended, and on many plantations work had been abandoned and the laborers discharged, owners being unwilling to risk planting a crop owing to the prevailing uncertainty.

The Pennsylvania Oil Interest.

BUFFALO, March 9.—At a large meeting of the substantial business men, held this evening, resolutions were adopted declaring that the proposed road to the oil regions must and shall be built, and recommending that the city be bonded in one million dollars for the purpose. A Committee of fifty, headed by the Mayor of the city, was appointed to attend a meeting at Titusville, Pa., on Tuesday next, to represent Buffalo and carry out the will of its citizens.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—In the Senate on Saturday afternoon Senate bills were passed to allow clerks and judges of election $2 per day each; fixing the standard weight of a bushel of corn in the ear at seventy pounds until Jan. 1 of the year next after the growth, and after that time at sixty-eight pounds; of clover seed at sixty pounds, and of oats at thirty-two pounds; providing for the publication of a list of delinquent lands in a German newspaper.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—The bill in the House, repudiating the West Virginia certificates deposited with the State Treasurer by foreign insurance companies doing business in Virginia, was ordered to be engrossed. The bill declares that Virginia is not liable for and will not pay any part of one-third known as the West Virginia portion of the public debt. All amendments to the bill were defeated.

Destructive Fire at Lincoln, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The *Democrat's* special from Springfield, Ill., says a fire at Lincoln, Ill., on Thursday night destroyed Thuboy's jewelry store; Brewer's Hall, occupied on the lower floor by stores, and Housters' Block. Loss estimated at $60,000 to $75,000.

NEW YORK.

More Tammany Repentants Anxious to Turn State's Evidence.

Cooke, of Voucher Notoriety, Anxious to Unbosom Himself.

Tweed Interviewed, and Found in a Jolly Mood.

The Democratic City Programme for the Spring Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Rumors are afloat that Garvey's example in letting out the truth will be followed by the Ingersoll ring chairmaker, though the latter's present whereabouts is unknown, and that William H. Cooke, of voucher notoriety, is on his way back to America to turn State's evidence. Reports are also rife that Garvey will sue Tweed for $30,000 for frescoing Metropolitan Hotel, and not paying the bill as usual by covering it up in the inexhaustible Court House accounts. Another and rather grotesque report is that Mayor Hall will sue Garvey for obtaining money from the Treasury on false and dishonest claims; but the Mayor can't reach Garvey until his duties as witness are finished, and that will be too late for the proposed strategy.

TWEED LUGUBRIOUSLY JOLLY.

The fact that one interviewer succeeded in seeing Tweed has brought upon him the whole fraternity pell-mell. He is more approachable and communicative than usual with the many who call at his office in Duane street. One reporter says Tweed remarked that he felt jolly, but he looked strangely pallid and careworn, yet he jested about Garvey's advent and his own increased avoirdupois. In reference to Garvey's testimony implicating him, Tweed said that such a turn was to be expected, as no doubt the prosecution had arranged with him before he was put on the stand just what he should say, and what he should not tell. He had been very anxious to leave the city for a short time on business, but was prevented from doing so by the fact that he wished to have the case against him disposed of before departure. It seems certain, though, that

CONNOLLY, SWEENY, AND INGERSOLL ARE INVISIBLE;

that they are hovering around New York, occasionally visiting it in secret.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The reorganization of the Democracy of the City of New York, is daily making some headway. The destruction of the old Tammany organization has dissolved the bands of enemies in its own camp, and the Democracy are now striving to unite all elements for the spring election, four weeks from next Tuesday. A new Mayor is to be chosen, and the new charter will probably be submitted to the people. The election of a new Mayor carries with it the appointment of a new City Comptroller, Chairmen of the Boards of Public Works, Parks, Police, Fire, Health, Buildings, Charities and Correction, the officials in the Law Department, and fifteen Inspectors of the Common Schools. The Tammany Reorganizing Committee has held almost nightly meetings for the last fortnight, and a most important one last night was attended by Augustus Schell, August Belmont, S. M. Barlow, John Kelly, Judge Hilton, Judge Dowling, and many others. The Committee of Twenty-two reported a plan to reorganize and harmonize the Democratic party of New York City, which, after a warm debate of two hours, was adopted. The report has a long preamble denouncing the gigantic frauds recently exposed in New York, declaring them only paralleled by those daily discovered in the General Administration. "Fortunately," says the preamble, "the frauds in our city affairs were discovered, exposed, and prosecuted by Democrats, and the Democrats is now given the sacred duty of guarding against their occurrence in the future." The report adopted abolishes the old fashioned General Committee appointed by wards, and provides for a new General Committee to be elected annually in Assembly Districts. The authority over all is to be vested in a Committee of Seven, to be appointed by the Tammany Society, including the Grand Sachem, to serve until Dec. 31 next. The Committee of Seven, appointed under the above resolution, is John Hall, J. Winthrop Shadley, John Fox Miles, B. Andrews, Edward L. Donnelly, William C. Conner, and Augustus Schell.

The Apollo Hall Branch of the Democracy also held several meetings last week, passing several resolutions against Tammany corruption. It is thought, however, that they will be conciliated by Tammany before the nominations. Ex-Sheriff John Kelly is at present the name most frequently mentioned for Mayor among the Tammanyites.

SUIT AGAINST THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Suit has been brought in Brooklyn against the Pacific Mail Steamship Directors, to restrain them from alleged action in using the surplus fund of $3,000,000, reserved for any unforseen emergency, for banking and speculative purposes, with intent to cause sudden and violent fluctuations. The defence state that the $3,000,000 are securely invested in loans and United States bonds; that none have been issued for personal enrichment; that they are building four new steamers to cost $2,000,000, and that since November the stock has advanced from 46 to 62. The case has been adjourned to the 20th inst.

PRICE OF GAS.

The Commissioner of Public Works has congregated the Presidents of the New York Gas Companies around him and asked how it is that the city pays 30 per cent more for gas than private consumers. He is pausing for a reply.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH BIRTHDAY.]

Captain Lahrebush, the veteran English officer and opium consumer, was treated by his friends yesterday to his usual birthday breakfast. He is now 107.

DEATH OF A SON OF THE POET BURNS.

The death is announced of the last surviving son of the poet Burns, Colonel William Nicol Burns, at the age of 82. He was five years old when his father died. Though not a brilliant man, he was an efficient army officer in the East India Company. He leaves no children. His remains have been placed in the Burns Mausoleum at Dumfries, along with those of his father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard proceeded yesterday, but no evidence was given to show corrupt conduct. The charges against him are published and are in substance as follows: First, That he released on *habeas corpus*, without the knowledge of the District Attorney, some fifty prisoners, in suits dating from 1867 to 1871. Second, That he conspired with Fisk, Gould, and others to steal the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad; corruptly and illegally ordered the arrest of J. H. Ramsey and others, and corruptly assisted in gaining the election of Fisk and Gould as Directors of that road. Third, That he illegally and corruptly appointed James H. Coleman receiver of sixty thousand shares of Erie stock owned by the English stockholders. Fourth, That he gave a corrupt decision in denying a motion for alimony. Fourth, That he discharged on *habeas corpus* six men charged with illegal registration as voters at an election in which he was running for the Supreme Court. Sixth, That he has shown gross favoritism to James H. Coleman in appointing him referee in a large number of cases in the past three years. Seventh, That he has made large and extraordinary allowances in certain cases to lawyers practising before him. Eighth, That his conduct on the bench is unbecoming and wanting dignity; his expressions have been indecent; he has abused respectable members of the bar, and has been influenced by openly-avowed intentions to assist his friends.

At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, last evening, Barnard's counsel claimed that many of the charges against him date back previous to the term he at present fills, and said, that while they discovered nothing of importance in them that cannot be easily refuted and explained, that they denied the right of the Legislative Committee to impeach or remove an officer elected by the people for acts done previous to the acceptance of the present term of office. The Committee decided to consider the question next Friday, to which time they adjourned.

POLICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

It is reported that the Police Department, and particularly charges against Superintendent Kelso, are to be investigated by the Legislative Committee.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH STOCK.

It is rumored that the Hannibal & St. Joseph will at present offer only a million of the new increase of five millions, the same to be disposed of next week to the highest bidder in open market.

A MAGNIFICENT BANNER

from the nuns of Kenmare, Ireland, valued at $5,000, will be presented to the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, at Cooper Institute, on the 18th inst.

BRIBING.

T. Mason Oliver, of the Board of Trustees of Morrisania, is charged with receiving a bribe of $3,000 from Mrs. Ackerson, from whom he purchased, for the town, North brothers' land. Suit will be commenced for the recovery of the money.

RELIGIOUS DEBATE.

A full account is published of the recent religious discussion in Rome between Protestant preachers and Catholic clergy on the subject: "Was St. Peter ever in Rome?" Father Gavazzi sided with the Protestants in maintaining the negative. The proceedings terminated amicably, both parties claiming to have the best of the debate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FREEBOOTERS.

A Wilmington, N. C., special says there is no confirmation of the reported killing of Henry Berry Lowery. Several parties are organizing for the capture of the gang.

CONVICTED OF LIBEL.

Seth P. Wilbur Payne, proprietor of the Utica *Daily Bee*, was yesterday convicted in that city of libel upon Judge Charles H. Doolittle, in charging him with taking, or agreeing to take, money from Milton H. Thomson, for refusing to put over the trial of Mrs. McCarty, under indictment for murder, and sentenced to four months in the Albany Penitentiary.

HARBOR MASTERS' INVESTIGATION.

In the Harbor Masters' investigation yesterday, one of the witnesses stated that he would give $25,000 for the privileges enjoyed by one of the Harbor Masters, of whom there are 11 in the city.

HORTICULTURE.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.

This live Society met at the residence of William Eliot Smith, in Middle Alton, on Thursday, March 7. The meeting was large, and the topics of discussion very interesting. There were present fully as many ladies as gentlemen, and, although it seems a conceded fact that the ladies generally are fluent talkers, I do not now remember of *ever* hearing a lady take part in the discussions, except as an attentive listener; and yet it would be difficult to select an equal number of ladies, in any community, as intelligent, well-read, and good-looking, as the wives and daughters of the members of this Society. They seem, too, to have all the rights they desire; for, if a husband should plead fatigue, or, in fact, anything which would keep him away from the twelve legal-holiday-first-Thursday-of-the-month gatherings, the lady would simply intimate that she desired to go, and possibly could go without him, and the gentleman would immediately harness up, dress and be off. Some of the members of this Society come 15, and even 20 miles, and generally return on the same day. It would be very hard to estimate the good the Society has accomplished, not only for its immediate field of operations, but for the State and for Chicago, in furnishing your city with the most luscious fruits and delectable vegetables. There is need in Illinois for more of just such institutions as this.

Dr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Orchards, said that he had been pruning ever since January, and that it was high time now to attend to this matter, especially as regards peach trees. He advised care, so as to prevent the breaking of limbs when those of considerable size near them were removed; also, the painting over of wounds made the previous year, to prevent the ingress of rain, and consequent rot of the tree; further, the sprinkling the trees with pulverized air-slaked lime, to prevent insect depredations and fungoid growth.

Mr. Pearson, on ornamental planting, raised the question: When is it best to prune the silver-leaved maple to prevent bleeding? Answer: When the tree is in full leaf; although it seemed to be the opinion of some that moderate pruning and a little bleeding did no great injury at any time.

Mr. B. F. Draper read a very valuable essay on the preparation of the soil for the planting of small fruits, especially strawberries, taking the ground that the breaking of a clover-sod when the clover was in full leaf, followed by one of Deere's "deep-tillers," and a subsequent subsoil plowing and the exposure of the soil to the air and heat of summer and the frosts of winter, with a thorough intermixing of both top and subsoil, would best fit the land. Of course it would require a thorough harrowing before the setting of the plants. To the question of the ——: What it would cost per acre? came the answer: —— dollars; but it was conceded on all hands that it would pay.

Jonathan Huggins spoke on ——. This gentleman never loses an opportunity to say a word for the sweet songsters. "The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," and gone, and now we have the time of the singing birds, and "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." Mr. H. places his old fruit and oyster cans in the trees, which the birds appropriate for homesteads. He thinks birds beneficial as insect destroyers, but could not, from his own knowledge, give an instance where any of his pets were positively known to destroy noxious insects, and the inference was, that birds destroyed cannibal as well as the noxious insects.

The topic (horticultural) of the day, "tree-planting," was then taken up. Good trees, carefully taken up and moved with care, an adjustment of a proper proportion or balance between the top and the roots; the careful pruning of mutilated roots; the removal of the fine roots, as of no practical value, from trees received from a distance; the digging of large holes, the pulverization of the top soil, to be placed in close and perfect contact with all the roots; the placing of the latter in as nearly the original position as possible, were stated to be the essentials in tree-planting.

Dr. Long's practice differed from this, as he preferred small holes for the trees, especially in clay soils. He seemed to stand alone in this regard.

Mrs. Dr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, now handed in her report. It was a high commendation of the beautiful assortment of plants adorning the stands and windows of the worthy hostess, healthy, vigorous, and many of them in full bloom. This brought out a little discussion, the upshot of which was, that, in the opinion of leading members, more time and attention should be given by all to the cultivation of flowers; and the instruction from Dr. Hull, that many of the flower-seeds required little or no covering when sown, but moisture, light, and protection,—not for a few days only, or until germinated, but thereafter, and until the plants were well-formed. Often seedsmen were blamed, when the fault was with the cultivator.

On "Potatoes and Their Cultivation," Mr. Johnson said: "For a good soil for potatoes I prefer a sandy loam, a little sand and plenty of humus. If not so naturally, and deficient in humus, I would plow under a good field of clover." He recommends thorough plowing and harrowing; plant as soon as the land is in good order; would plant now if the conditions were right, especially early soils; cuts seed to single eyes; plants three in a hill,—hills and rows three feet apart each way, cover three to four inches; would use a light harrow just when the young shoots appear; cultivates with a small plow,—first throwing the earth from and then to the hill; would not cultivate after the plants are in full bloom, except by hand or hoe."

Dr. Hull contended that cultivation could be kept up with profit until the end of the season, and considered it folly to think it necessary to stop cultivation when potatoes were in bloom. He knew to the contrary.

"Early Rose," "Breeze's Peerless," and "King of the Earlies" were recommended by Mr. Hollister.

The collation was of the most *recherche* sort,—sumptuous, inviting, and plentiful. Mr. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, his mother, did the honors with all possible grace and solicitude for the comfort and entertainment of their very numerous guests; and the occasion will long be remembered as a most pleasant reunion.

During the afternoon, C. W. Mustfeldt, from St. Louis, was invited to give a brief account of the Agricultural Convention recently held at Washington, D. C.

Fire-Proof Buildings.

From the New York Tribune, March 8.

Here we have another fire-proof building in ashes. A granite structure of seven stories in Philadelphia, built at immense cost, and supposed for the last twenty years to be absolutely indestructible by the flames, is consumed in about four hours, not by a vast conflagration like that of Chicago, but by a fire confined within its own walls. The money which the owner had spent to guard against this disaster only aggravated his loss, for trusting in his stone and iron he had insured the building for but a small fraction of its value. We have heard it said there are only two absolutely fire-proof buildings in the United States. The establishment of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would have withstood any ordinary blaze, but it had a few weak points, and it crumbled in the great furnace of last October. New York is full of magnificent marble structures supposed to be fire-proof, almost every one of which would give way under a flame no fiercer than that of Monday night in Philadelphia. Stone that will crack under the heat, iron that will warp and precipitate the floors into the basement, furniture that will kindle like tinder, doors and window cases of dry wood, shutters that are not tight, roofing of tar and paper, cornices of paint and pine, and over all the dangerous abominations called Mansard roofs—such are the edifices which we flatter ourselves will not burn. We venture the prediction that not one of them is better than Jayne's granite pile in Philadelphia.

Yet it is certain that fire-proof shops and warehouses can be put up if owners will only employ competent and honest architects. Stout brick walls, duly strengthened and braced and bolted with iron, brick arches, iron floors and beams, tight doors and shutters of the same material, iron chairs and tables, stone or iron sills and moldings, and a slate roof will neither blaze nor crumble in the flames if they are properly put together. That we have not a plenty of such buildings in New York, after the severe lessons which other cities have taught us of their necessity, is not easy to explain.

THE WEST.

Personal—Mormon Nominations Under the New Constitution—Washes on the Union Pacific Railroad—Desperate Fight with a Robber.

SALT LAKE, March 10.—General Ord, commanding this Department, left for his headquarters at Omaha on Saturday. His health is improving.

At the Mormon Nominating Convention last night, Frank Fuller, ex-Secretary of the Territory, unpopular throughout for his sending Mormon militia to aid in the Morrisite massacre, was nominated for Representative in Congress; Hempstead, Brigham Young's Attorney, for State Senator; Colonel Akers and Secretary Mann for members by the Legislature, as representing the Gentiles, who do not recognize them. The Mormon slate gives Hooper and Fitch the United States Senatorships. It is doubtful whether the Gentiles will nominate a ticket or attend the election. They trust to Congress to defeat the scheme.

The intelligence that General Maxwell is appointed United States Prosecuting Attorney is hailed with general satisfaction, but is depressing to the Mormons.

Judge McKeon is expected in a few days. The District Court meets to-morrow, Judge Strickland presiding in place of McKeon.

Trains are moving irregularly up, in consequence of washes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Yesterday a stage driver between Stockton and Jenny Lind saw a man in the chaparal, and recognized him as one of the recent stage robbers. An armed party pursued him, when a desperate fight ensued. The robber was shot three times, mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. He admits that he was engaged in two recent stage robberies, but refused to give his name.

OMAHA, March 10.—No train from the West has arrived at Cheyenne yesterday or to-day. The melting snow in the mountains has caused numerous washouts along the road.

The State Constitutional Delegates from Utah passed here to-day on their way to Washington. They assert that the reason why the McKeon party have decided not to vote on the question of adopting or rejecting a State Government is that they may not expose their weakness; that of the 10,000 Gentiles in Utah not more than 100 are opposed to a State Government.

No great rise in the Missouri River as yet. The river is gorged with ice in numerous places. Weather cold.

THE APACHES.

General Howard's Mission—Capture of Mails by the Indians—The Wickenburg Stage Massacre.

Washington (March 7) Dispatch to the New York Times.

General Howard left here this morning for Arizona, taking Captain Wilkinson, of his staff, and Mr. E. P. Smith, one of the most trusted Indian agents in the service of the Indian Bureau. It would seem, from the latest official news from Arizona, that his visit may very well be hastened through. There are yet no grounds to suppose there will in any event be more extensive hostilities this season than last. A report from H. M. Smith, Captain Twenty-third Infantry, dated at Camp Bowie, Jan. 25, says that the day before the Eastern and Western mails were both captured by Indians. He was informed of the matter during the afternoon by the driver of the mail bound east, who escaped with a wound in his hand. He immediately mustered all the men he could, and went out some five miles from the post, where they found the dead bodies of the driver and another man who went out with the mail bound west, and within three miles of the post the dead body of another man, who was with the driver of the mail bound East. The bodies of the first two men were stripped completely of all their clothing; they found one of the buck-boards, but had found no traces of the mail. General Crook, writing under date of Feb. 6, among other things, says: "I have the honor to report that there is every reason to believe that the majority of Indians lately being fed at Camps Grant, McDowell, and Verde, have been oscillating between these posts, drawing rations from each as most convenient, and taking such portions as will keep for their caches in the mountains. At Camps McDowell and Verde they have been mustered as carefully as possible; but as at Camp Grant, none of the provisions of —— relative to musters and issues have been complied with, the musters at the other posts do not amount to much as a check upon them. At McDowell and Verde they vanish for a few days, generally taking some stock when they go, and then, after a short absence, return with flags of truce, saying that they wish to go in again, and, if taken in, go through the old process of getting all they can and leaving again. When they left McDowell the last time, they not only took some stock, but showed their utter contempt for the troops by firing upon parties in the immediate vicinity of the post within a few days afterward. The late massacres on the overland stage route last winter are nearly as complete in their details as the Wickenburg stage massacre, and after the 15th inst. I propose that they shall no longer make use of the reservations as sheltering places, but all who on that day were absent therefrom will only be received again as prisoners of war. They have all been fully advised on the subject, and instead of making preparations to remain on the reservations have been melting the lead from the old cans, picking up fragments of iron and steel, and such ammunition as they could, and generally using the present truce on our side to render themselves more formidable than ever, and all who remain outside the reservation fully understand, and want to understand, that by staying out they mean hostilities, and I have no doubt that the present cold weather has been the only obstruction in the way of their depredations being committed all over the country."

The New York Central Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, March 7.

The New York special express train, leaving Buffalo at a quarter past 7 o'clock this morning, met with an accident when about two miles beyond East Buffalo.

The accident was occasioned by the bolt which holds the driving-rod being let down, instantly plowing itself into the ground, lifting the engine from the track, and when it came down the force was such as to break two of the rails. The engine and baggage car passed over safely, but the smoking car and two passenger coaches were thrown completely from the track, one of the latter going over on its side and taking fire. The flames were put out with snow by the passengers. Nobody was killed, but quite a number were injured. The wounded were brought to the city, and quartered at the National and United States Hotels and their injuries attended to by Dr. Miner. The following is a list of the injured:

Mrs. E. R. Adams, not seriously.

Miss Kittie McRan, severe shock of the spine.

Gideon Aldridge, not seriously.

Maggie Cornell, Dayton, Ohio, injured in back, but not seriously.

Mrs. L. C. Gallop, Lagrange, Illinois, and daughter. The former is severely injured in spine.

Mrs. Baner, Rochester, and three children; the eldest thrown from the window and severely cut about the head.

Mrs. Decker and three children, slightly injured.

James Van Rietta, Chicago, injured slightly in the back.

Simon Chrzanowski and wife, of Iowa. The latter is badly cut about the head and face.

The Sigourney House Sensation.

Hartford Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

The telegraph, yesterday, reported briefly an unsuccessful attempt to burn the Sigourney House on North Main street. The affair has made a great sensation here, and the narration of the story, more in detail, may not prove uninteresting. The house, a handsome five-story building, was built two or three years ago by a prominent publisher upon the profits of "Sunshine and Shadow," a popular subscription book, and cost $50,000 or $60,000. It was leased to Mrs. A. B. Downes, who has since kept a fashionable boarding-house there. The enterprise did not prove remunerative, and she lost a large sum. By the terms of the lease she could give up the house at the expiration of any year by giving sixty days' notice. She gave this notice in January, and in a few days would have vacated the premises. She, meantime, had insured her furniture in city offices; it is thought about its value. About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a boarder in the fifth story of the house discovered a fire in the adjoining room, and upon giving the alarm it was found that the dining-room on the second story was in flames, and soon after another fire was discovered in an unoccupied room in the fourth story. By the exertion of the boarders the fire was extinguished without serious damage. Upon investigation it was found that the furniture and bedding in these rooms had been saturated with benzine and alcohol, and in another room similar preparations had been made, but fire had not been applied. The plot was a most fiendish one, for the lives of 40 or 50 persons, and many of them women and children, were seriously hazarded. A similar attempt was made two or three weeks ago to fire the house, but that likewise proved unsuccessful. There is no doubt, in the minds of those who investigated the affair, as to the perpetrator. It seems hardly possible that a person in her right mind could commit so foul a deed, and consequently the assertion of the friends of the unfortunate woman that insanity prompted the crime, meets with a readier acceptance. The lady is between 40 and 50 years old, and is remarkably handsome, appearing more like a young lady than one of more than two-score years.

Another Placer for Lawyers.

A singular old lady was the late Betsy Williams, who recently died and left her whole estate to the City of Providence, the value of said estate being estimated at $2,000,000. She was so tidy that she compelled all her visitors to take off their shoes. She thought George Washington and Roger Williams,—the last-named being her ancestor,—the greatest men that ever lived; and none of her guests were permitted to sit in the presence of any of her numerous portraits of the Rev. Roger, not one of them being, presumably, in the least authentic. The religious belief of Betsy was extraordinary, even in this age of miscellaneous faith. She maintained a family altar, upon which, every morning after breakfast, three inverted cups were placed, which she called "The Trinity of Holy Tea Leaves," and these she consulted for an hour daily as oracles. Not clearly of "a sound and disposing mind," most people would say; and so say her heirs-at-law.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. Regular convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree, in the hall of Union Park Lodge, 631 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

HARDWARE.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP,

261 & 263 State-st.,

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NAILS,

Japanned and Stamped Ware,

American File Co.'s Files, &c.

We have in stock a full line of goods, and are prepared to fill orders promptly and at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Mail orders solicited.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING.

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN.

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.

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LARD OILS,

Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. W. C. Hunt,

St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 313 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON,

Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of

PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Store, to be completed on or before October 1, for heavy mercantile business, 40 to 50 feet front, full depth to wide alley, corner preferred, located in district bounded by Madison-st., State-st., South Water-st., and Michigan-av. Address I & J 16, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 43 miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architect, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 15, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make *bona fide* bids will be furnished with all information desired.

R. R. DONNELLEY Manager.

BRICK MACHINE.

THE PEEKSKILL

Brick Machine.

The success and rapid sale of the PEEKSKILL COMPANY'S BRICK MACHINE, manufactured by the Peekskill Manufacturing Company, of Peekskill, N. Y., has attracted universal attention. D. L. Seymour will be at the store of A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison-st., from Saturday, March 9, until March 15, to receive orders.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

Southwest corner State and Lake-sts.—2 lots fronting on Lake-st., 48 by 80 feet, and adjoining lot on State-st., 20 by 88 feet. Easy terms. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 19 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

KNIVES.

Rogers' & Westenholm's Knives

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, 381 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WEEKS, Secretary.

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MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1872.

MR. GREELEY'S LETTER TO CHANDLER.

The indications are pretty plain that Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, will not support General Grant for re-election, even if he be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. This is a circumstance of very considerable importance in a party point of view. The New York *Tribune* and its editor constitute a power in the land. As an exponent of public opinion, that paper has been and is yet, respected by a widespread population. There are many thousands in all parts of the country who have grown up under the teaching of that journal, and the course which it shall take in a Presidential campaign cannot be a matter of indifference to politicians.

The State of New York is an important battle-ground; the Electoral vote of the State is of the utmost gravity, and the comparative numerical strength of parties requires intelligent and harmonious organization. The City of New York is of itself of such importance that upon the management of the organization therein depends success or defeat in the State. Mr. Greeley was in 1871 the official head of the Republican organization in the city, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the Republicans in that city. This organization was broken up, and its Chairman deposed, in September last, by force, and that force the spoils of Federal offices. Though a military commander did not break up the Republican organization in New York City, and disperse its delegates, the civil employees of the Federal Government, under Collector Murphy, committed the same outrage just as effectually as if they had been in uniform, armed with Springfield rifles, and under the command of an officer in shoulder-straps. This proceeding was a gross outrage by the Federal power upon the Republican party, and, as was intended, upon Mr. Greeley personally. The fact that this Federal interference to bolt from the regular Republican organization and degrade Mr. Greeley was countenanced and defended by a Senator of the United States, who had the disposal of the offices, aggravated the indignity. Since that time the personal hounding of the New York *Tribune* and its editor by the Federal satraps in New York has been continued, and the same small-beer politicians have taunted him with the statement that he would have to support General Grant for re-election anyhow, because they would make him do so.

Meekness is not Mr. Greeley's most conspicuous trait. He has consistently expressed his opposition to the renomination of the President, refused to attach his name to the call of the Convention, whose action he might have to oppose, and boldly told a subscriber who complained that the *Tribune* was not a "good party paper," that the *Tribune* never had been, and never would be, a party paper in that sense; and that, if any man in the country thought that it was, they ought to have their minds disabused forthwith. And, finally, he has published a letter to Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, saying that he refused to sign the call for the Philadelphia Convention because he wished to maintain an attitude of independence.

The attempt to check Mr. Greeley's progress by denouncing him as "a bolter" will fail, especially in the light of the fact that the entire Federal faction in New York not only bolted the regular organization of the party last fall, but made their bolt successful by the employment of brute force, hired and paid for out of the public revenues. The politicians in and around Washington greatly underrate public intelligence when they assume that Mr. Greeley can be impeached as a Republican by calling him a bolter, in view of what happened at that time. We incline to the opinion that, outside of the circle of the hold or deal in offices and General Orders, Mr. Greeley will not be expected to make craven submission to those who have warred upon the party organization in order to degrade him.

There is hardly a precinct in the country where there are not more or less voters who have a higher respect for Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, than they have for any person holding office. No cry of "bolter" will terrify these voters, any more than they terrify Mr. Greeley. Devotion to party is a characteristic of American politics, but it will be a sad day for the country when the man who nobly resist such transactions as that of Murphy, Conkling, Cornell & Co., backed by the whole power of the Federal Government, fails to command sympathy and respect.

The present attitude of Mr. Greeley and his friends, and the possible consequences in New York and in other States, are but the natural outgrowth of the Custom House interference and bolt of last year in the State politics of New York. Such an interference, wherever it is made, never accomplishes anything good, and always produces evil. It is one of those things which provoke indignation and lead to resentment. No party can afford to thus insult public opinion, and, when the ascendency of a faction can only be maintained by such proceedings, public opinion will readily decide that the supremacy of that faction ought to terminate.

ORVILLE AS A UNIVERSAL PATENT "TESTER."

The charges of nepotism preferred against Senator Schurz by the New York *Times*, in connection with the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jussen, to the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for this district, have brought out a crushing reply from Mr. Jussen, temporarily sojourning in Europe, which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. The main charge—that against Senator Schurz—is absolutely refuted; but, having the opportunity, Mr. Jussen has indulged in some reminiscences of his official life, the truth of which is not only thoroughly established by places, persons, and dates, but they are peculiarly fruitful in disclosures concerning the revolution of the wheels within the wheels that run the Internal Revenue Department. We purpose to allude to but one of these disclosures, which exhibits Mr. Orville Grant in the light of a "Tester."

The story is an interesting one. Shortly after Mr. Jussen had been installed in his office, he made the acquaintance of Orville and one day was summoned to Orville's store, when, after some desultory conversation, the latter coolly proposed to the new Collector to defraud the Government, by permitting a certain distillery to run double its registered capacity,—in other words, to collect the revenue on half its actual product. That Mr. Jussen might not be utterly astonished at the coolness of this proposition, Orville hastened to inform him that there could be no fraud in such a transaction, urging the disingenuous excuse, that, if he declined, the Government would gain nothing, because it would collect only the revenue on the actual product, and, if he consented, the Government would still get the same amount of revenue. As a clincher, Orville proposed to make everything right in Washington. In fact, Mr. Orville Grant, in stating his proposition, put it upon a purely mathematical and cash basis. His reasoning was very much like that of Mephistopheles entertaining the students in Faust's chamber: "If this be so and that be so, then the other must be so, also." As far as Orville stated his equation, it was all right, but unfortunately one member of the equation was wanting, and that, too, the most important of all,—the little question of fraud. Mr. Jussen, while admiring the mathematical perspicuity of Orville, was very much of a metaphysician not to see the absence of the moral features in the plan, and so peremptorily and positively refused to have anything to do with the ingenious plan to help Orville realize on whiskey which had not paid the tax.

The story now begins to grow interesting. We have seen Mr. Orville Grant in the role of the Artful Dodger. He now turns up as intormer, and writes a letter to his brother, the President, in which he denounces Mr. Jussen and Mr. Bloomfield, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, as corrupt men and infamous scoundrels, and, in fact, stops short at no epithet in his denunciations of these official ingrates, who had refused to enter his little ring, and let his friends defraud the Government. Only give me the opportunity, says Mr. Orville Grant, and I will prove that these men are infamous scoundrels. This interesting letter, our readers will remember, got into print about one year ago.

Once more the curtain rises, and discloses a change of scene. Enter Mr. Orville Grant as the Tester. The opportunity has come sooner than he expected, for Mr. Jussen had deemed it advisable to inform the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, also General Webster, the United States Assessor, also Supervisor Bloomfield, also Senator Schurz, of the offer and the result. Now comes Orville again, six months after he made his tempting offer to the infamous scoundrels, and after he had expressed his desire to prove them guilty of all the crimes in the calendar, and calls upon Mr. Jussen, and volunteers the explanation that he had made the whiskey proposition solely for the purpose of *testing his integrity!*—not his own integrity, but Jussen's.

It will be a matter of congratulation to the public to know that we have a universal patent Tester of official integrity among us, who can afford to devote his valuable time, without hope of reward, to the reformation of the Civil Service. Such instances of self-devotion to the best interests of the country, and to the cause of moral reform, with no hope of compensation beyond the approval of his own conscience, and the satisfaction which always follows good actions, are very rare in this naughty world. Under such an application of moral tests, the prospects of our Internal Revenue Department are very bright, and, as the Tester can make every thing right at Washington," perhaps he can also influence the authorities to extend his jurisdiction, and give him opportunities to apply moral tests to the New York Custom House. Also, he might even be induced to offer his services to the city, and register the morality of the Aldermen and other municipal officers with his tests. Orville is the great desideratum of our times.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The evidence of Andrew J. Garvey makes fearful havoc of the virtuous spirit in which Mr. Oakey Hall has heretofore vauntingly demanded an immediate trial. There is no mistaking the fatal, guilty, criminal nature of those fraudulent bills, two-thirds of whose sum was made out for the benefit of Tammany and its chiefs, and one-third as compensation to Garvey for work done for the city. Nor can any American jury shut their eyes to the fact that the auditing of these bills by Mayor Hall, without requiring the usual affidavit of their justice, sufficiently proves the criminal intent in his part. The facts exposed in Garvey's testimony have been before the people of New York in a less clear and startling form for four or five years. During all this time there has been a murmur of inquiry, wonder, and accusation, at times hushed almost to stillness, and again revived, like the changing tones of thunder coming from low down in the horizon. Now it would refer to the Court House, which was worth two millions to build, and yet cost eight millions. Who got the difference? Again it would refer to the regimental armories furnished on a scale of expenditure worthy of a ducal palace, yet with comparatively little to show for it all. During all this time, Hall, Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny must have seen the spectre walking behind them. Hence the robbery of the vouchers from the Comptroller's office simultaneously with the resignation of Connolly. Now that it is known what the character of these vouchers was, and why they were stolen, the question recurs, Who was the thief? Perhaps the best answer is found in the rumor that, simultaneously with the appearance of Garvey, Connolly and Hall, at a time boasted his innocence, and refused even to resign. We really see no reason for Hall, except in the pardoning power of his friend, Governor Hoffman. The proofs already adduced convict him before the great tribunal of public opinion, whatever the jury may say.

The remaining retribution of the Tammany leaders is likely to be heavier than many expect. With the revelation of their undoubted criminality must come a reversal of that popular admiration which mistook their success for shrewdness. The mob of New York will grow indignant to find that, where they supposed all was local acumen and cunning, there was mere naked larceny, such as Five-Points thieves might have committed had they been in power. How little of the people's admiration their worshippers are converted! The groundlings now will demand a scapegoat, and Hall and his associates must sacrifice much of their ill-gotten gains to avoid condign punishment. Now that crime is clearly proved, and materials are at hand for convicting the entire Tammany gang, the country will look with absorbing interest to see what will be done with the criminals.

Mr. Thomas Nast, the special cartoon designer of *Harper's Weekly*, can only be considered an artist in his faculty of caricature. His pencil is confined, therefore, to comparatively narrow limits. During the past year or two he has attempted a wider scope, and at one time sought to make a reputation in painting, but all of these attempts have proved to be deplorable failures. If he is, therefore, to make any reputation at all, which will be lasting, it must be as a caricaturist. In this department, Mr. Nast has made some exceedingly happy hits in times past, but latterly he has been taking a course which can only injure himself. To remedy great wrongs and public abuses and private follies by the use of ridicule, when they can be reached in no other way, is the province of caricature. As far as Mr. Nast has confined himself to this rule, he has been successful. But when he degrades his talent by attempting to ridicule public measures which have been instituted for the public good, and descends to pictorial personal abuse of the authors of those measures, as he has done several times lately in the case of Senators Trumbull, Sumner, and other members of Congress, his caricature loses its distinctive character, and becomes blackguardism. It is a question whether Mr. Nast, whose talents hang upon a single thread, can afford to lower his talents in that way, and whether such a house as that of the Harpers can afford to allow their periodical publications to be made the vehicle of such blackguardism; but of this they must be the judges.

The Massachusetts Board of Education close their annual report with the suggestion that "The State authorize all cities and towns having a population of 4,000 and more to establish free technical schools." In that State, out of 1,400,000 population, 250,000, or one-sixth, are engaged in mechanical pursuits. For their education in their specialties there is one school, the Free Institute of Industrial Science, at Worcester. This is a fine institution, but needs to be reproduced a score of times, in order to give thorough training to all who need and desire it. The importance of technical education is great. In the Exhibition of 1851, at London, the English workmen excelled all the others in nine-ty out of the one hundred departments. In the Exposition of 1867, at Paris, they excelled in only ten. The decrease is imputed to the many technical schools that had meantime sprung up in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. The superior general education of American workmen has put them more on an equality with English skill, and, if they can hereafter supplement this with special training, their superiority is assured.

The Hon. Thomas Spencer, of Syracuse, N. Y., is dead. He was born in 1796, and lived in Oswego County until about 1830, serving one term in the State Assembly. He moved from there to Syracuse, where he has resided for the last forty-two years, seeing the village of a few hundred people become a city of fifty thousand, and contributing greatly by its growth to his own affluence. He was one of the first to develop the salt springs there, and introduced many improvements into the manufacture of that commodity. In 1848, he represented the city in the Assembly. Soon afterwards, he visited and reported on the salt springs of Virginia. His report induced an association of capitalists to invest in them, so that the development of the two great salt fields of the country is largely due to the unaided efforts of Mr. Spencer. He died on Saturday, at 76 years, amid the universal regret of the inhabitants of the city for which he had done so much, and which had honored itself in honoring him. He leaves four daughters,—Mrs. N. S. Wood, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. John D. Stone, all of Syracuse; Mrs. Charles D. Bickford, of Chicago and a son in California.

According to the reports of the Census Bureau, there are 5,848 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States. These are divided as follows:

Daily	574	Semi-monthly	69
Tri-weekly	107	Monthly	531
Semi-weekly	115	Bi-monthly	13
Weekly	4,370	Quarterly	49

The whole number is distributed among various interests, as follows:

Political	1,379
Agricultural and Horticultural	93
Benevolent and Secret societies	81
Commercial and Financial	122
Illustrated, Literary, and Miscellaneous	511
Specially devoted to Nationality	19
Technical and Professional	207
Religious	947
Sporting	6
Advertising	203

It appears from this showing that we have one journal or magazine for about every 6,000 of our population. The average circulation is 3,660. The political papers have the lowest average circulation,—2,028,—a fact due to the large number of weekly rural sheets with a few hundred subscribers. The 6 sporting papers print 73,500 copies, which gives them the largest average, 12,250. Close behind them are the religious journals, which average a circulation of 11,704, and aggregate 4,764,388. The agricultural press averages 8,073 subscribers, and the "literary" comes next to the religious press, with an average circulation of 8,808.

It is the duty of our Diplomatic Corps to keep the State Department fully advised of the strength or weakness of all foreign Powers. In pursuance of this duty, Mr. George P. Marsh, Minister to Italy, wrote a not over-flattering account of the nature and prospects of that Government. The message was in cipher, but was translated and published "by the blunder of a clerk in the State Department." The Italian Ministry has, of course, been forced to complain of an official proclamation of their inefficiency, and the probability is that Mr. Marsh will be punished for doing his duty by losing his official head. This inexcusable blundering recalls a somewhat similar case in 1870. Dr. Phillips, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, sent some official reports narrating some atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities. The Secretary published the despatches, and the result was that Dr. Phillips was forced to fly from his post, and saved his life only by the intervention of the British Consul.

Our prisons punish crime severely enough, but they reform criminals but indifferently well. Men and women graduate from a penitentiary in a state of mind the reverse of penitent; are free for a few days or weeks, and then go back to their old quarters under sentence for new crimes. One great reason for this, outside the defects in jail management, is the difficulty in obtaining employment, with which every discharged prisoner meets. Often he is forced back into dishonesty. A firm of philanthropists, at Bridgewater, Conn., is doing a good work in counteracting this evil. The firm employs the convicts during, under contract, in some mechanical employment, and, if faithfully served, keeps them after their discharge. The plan has only been tried for a short time, but so far it works well. The example is worthy of imitation.

Mr. Cramer, Minister to Copenhagen, the pride of our diplomatic service, has managed to get into hot water. He is a Prussian by birth, and has excited the enmity of the Danes by the display of German tastes and sympathies. The papers complain that he writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in German, which is contrary to every principle of official etiquette, and that he acts in every way as if he were a Prussian instead of an American Minister. On the other hand, the Berlin Schiller-Gazette, a German paper, says that this is merely political indignation, and seeks to condone for Cramer by remarking: "He is a very harmless person, not perceptibly fit for the position he occupies, but not so black as the Danish press paints him." It is gratifying to hear such a flattering testimonial for our representatives abroad.

In view of the fact that South Carolina was the hot-bed of the doctrines of State rights and State loyalty, it is strange to hear that two of her counties are petitioning to be ceded to Georgia. Of the 126 Representatives in the Legislature, 13 are said to be above even suspicion of corruption. Eight of these latter come from the two counties in question. Wearied with their blue laws and corruption, they attempt the trick of fraud, and alarmed at the crushing debt that the Legislature has just made valid, they and their constituents wish to be severed from the Palmetto State forever. Time makes all things even. The curse of secession has come home at last.

Representative Farwell writes to Charles H. Reed, Esq., that the President is in favor of the Chicago Relief bill. We are glad to learn this fact, for, if the President is really in favor of the bill, it will soon pass the Senate, and by a very decided vote. It is only a little more than a year ago that the Senate gave a majority of the votes in favor of the suffering people of San Domingo merely because the President desired it. Now, if he really desires that the Chicago Relief bill should pass, it will pass.

PERSONAL.

A child lately born at Fort Kent, Me., has seven fingers on each hand.

—The Czar of Russia is noted for his simple and unostentatious habits, and is met daily walking in St. Petersburg.

—The New Orleans *Republican* thinks Olive Logan has the finest head of hair on the continent.

—The Sultan of Turkey is a bad financier, and owes to tradesmen in Constantinople, it is said, the sum of $150,000,000.

—General Stephen D. Lee, of Mobile, was recently made the recipient of a pair of spurs used by General Robert E. Lee.

—Miss M. D. Merriman is the public librarian at Cleveland, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

—Some enterprising collegian has ascertained that the number of Yale graduates in New Haven, exclusive of Professors and officers of the College, is 160.

—The Dowager Queen of Prussia and the Queen of Saxony are twin sisters, both of whom have lately been living together for a period at the very picturesque Castle of Stolzenfels, on the Rhine.

—It is reported in Jacksonville that Reed, ex-Governor of Florida, has been tendered a position on the editorial staff of the Washington *Chronicle*.

—The mortal remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at Princeton, N. J., where, a few years ago, a monument of marble was erected by stealth one night, by whom is unknown, but other unknown persons have mutilated the shaft.

—General DuBose, of the Fifth Congressional District, of Georgia, is recognized as the handsomest man in Congress. It is stated by a correspondent of the Atlanta *Sun* that Vinnie Ream is engaged on a model preparatory to a statue of the handsome Georgian.

—Three young Americans of from 6 to 8 years of age astonished the natives by playing cut-throat euchre in a window of the Post Office, on Saturday, in Sioux City.

—The Japanese Government has engaged an American gardener and agriculturist named Louis Boehmer, of Rochester, N. Y., who recently sailed from San Francisco with a large assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, which he will plant in that country.

—One of the Windsor Locks murderers, beginning to realize what a neglect of common school advantages has brought him to, has commenced studying his A B C's since he arrived at the Hartford County Jail.

—Little Mary Wouner of York, Penn., discovered a broken rail in a railroad track the other day, and thereupon swung her apron to the engineer of an approaching train in such an energetic fashion that he stopped his train, and saved it from destruction.

—Colonel William R. Roberts, of the Fifth Congressional District of New York, has tendered a cadetship to the only son of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher, and the young man has arrived in New York to enter the Military Academy at West Point.

—A young lady in Boston recently attempted to commit suicide in a manner by no means romantic. Instead of resorting to opium, charcoal gas paris green, or any other well established end-all, she swallowed a prodigious dose of "Parson's Rat Exterminator."

—Mr. Gladstone is famous for his long walks, and, like many other Englishmen, thinks little of performing a pedestrian feat of ten miles, or even twenty, on occasions.

—The fortune of Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions.

—John Lay, of Buffalo, arrived from St. Petersburg, two or three days since, and will return to Russia within a week for the purpose of signing papers giving to that Government the right to manufacture his submarine torpedoes, receiving for the said right the sum of $150,000.

—Mr. Best and his wife have been living on the Water Works crib, at Cleveland, all winter. Last week Mr. Best came to the city on the ice, and, being taken ill, was unable to return. His wife remained on the crib alone for a week. As he had neighbors to trouble her out there, they concluded to let her alone.

—The Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, although in the 82d year of his age, is actively engaged every day in the construction of a naval vessel upon an improved plan. He is actually putting into practical operation a theory of his own for the promotion of speed which took possession of his brain more than fifty years ago.

—John B. Gough tells the following story, though the joke be at his own expense. Once, while on a lecturing tour through England, he was introduced to a large audience in these words:

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NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSS TWEED INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The effect of Garvey's disclosures on the individuals composing the broken Tammany Ring continues to be the absorbing topic. Some of the morning journals assert that both Tweed and Connolly are fugitives. Connolly's friends deny this, admitting, however, that Connolly keeps himself invisible. As for Boss Tweed, he is not only in town, but proceeds on the even tenor of his way, knowing that should he be arrested on additional charges he can give bail as before. One reporter has penetrated into his presence at his office on Duane street, and had an interview, the pith of which is as follows:

Reporter. Well, what do you think of Garvey's sudden appearance? It is said by one of the morning journals that one of your bondsmen has "weakened," and proposes to surrender you to the Sheriff.

Tweed. It is false. Every one of my bondsmen is a friend of mine, from whom I have no official secrets. Each joined in my bond with full knowledge of the responsibility, and not one is disposed to retreat. Why, were they to do so, I have other friends who will go my bail for $4,000,000 more.

Reporter. But another paper intimates that you have left, and that your rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel were closed last evening?

Tweed. They were not closed, although I am rarely in them after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Reporter. It seems that Garvey's appearance in Court yesterday was a surprise to every one except the prosecution. Can it be possible that Andrew J. has been in the city all the time?

Tweed. Oh, there can be no doubt that he left the country, but he has evidently returned. Of that there can be no question.

Reporter. As a witness for the prosecution?

Tweed. Yes, I guess so. He, no doubt, will testify as the prosecution desire. Were it my case, I would not have the prosecution object to his evidence, as was done yesterday. Mayor Hall is evidently innocent of any complicity in the frauds charged, but it appears to me that he has not the most astute criminal lawyers. I would not have objected to the admission of Garvey's evidence.

Reporter. Speaking of your trial, when is it likely to come on?

Tweed. I don't know, but I am ready. When it does you may be sure I don't want it before Judge Daly.

Reporter. And why, may I ask?

Tweed. Because, while I have no objection to Judge Daly, and consider him eminently fitted for an investigation of this character, I have no desire that my case shall come on out of the regular order, and I do not fear to appear in any court of the city and trust to it for my vindication.

Reporter. But do you really think Garvey has turned State's evidence?

Tweed. Yes. [Mr. Tweed hesitated.] My impression is that he has.

Reporter. And what effect will it have on the trial of the ring men?

Tweed. None that I see. As far as I am concerned, I am glad to hear of Garvey's return. His evidence may be very important, or it may not be. As far as I am personally interested, I am ready for trial, no matter who is present.

Reporter. But, Mr. Tweed, you have doubtless observed that, yesterday, Garvey was suddenly cut off by the defence, when on the eve of responding to a question.

Tweed. I see such was the course. Had it been my trial, I would have asked my counsel to waive his objection and permit the witness to answer. I think, as I said before, that Mayor Hall has not the best criminal counsel, and if he had such men as I could name they would not have objected to the admission of the evidence. My experience in criminal matters, had it been my case, would have told me that the evidence should have been admitted, and I would have trusted to counsel I had selected to overcome my opinion or approve it. While I candidly believe that Mayor Hall has not participated in any alleged frauds upon the city or county, I think his counsel has made a sad mistake. I would have admitted all evidence that the prosecution proposed to furnish through Garvey, and then, by a searching cross examination, compelled Garvey to tell what propositions and what inducements had been made to him to testify. In this way I would have furnished the Court with the incentive there was, if any, for Garvey to testify, and it must, as a matter of course, have had its effect upon the Court in this particular. I think Mayor Hall has yielded too much to the advice of Counsel.

THE SHANKS-FITHIAN ENCOUNTER.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks prints the following report of his fight with the Hon. Joel Fithian, son-in-law of Connolly. Fithian, descending the stairs, met the editor ascending. He then began accusing him of responsibility for the publication of the charge that Connolly was a burglar, though there was no intimation of what the crime was, and, being told that the editor could not talk with him there, but would in his room, struck him a smart blow with a small cane. The editor replied with a severer blow, and a fight of two or three minutes' duration ensued. Mr. Fithian, being thrown to the ground, evidently became convinced that his conduct was foolish, and intimated as much by crying "Stop this! Stop this now! This has gone far enough!" A crowd from the street separated the combatants, and Mr. Fithian was ordered to leave the building. The son-in-law of the thief not displaying the desired alacrity of movement, the city editor gave him a blow in the face, and a moment later, as he was retiring, a kick in the rear, which sent him down the stairs to the sidewalk. He gathered himself up and walked away, threatening to return. His cane was picked up by the editor, who had wrestled it from him in the struggle, and is retained until the officious son-in-law shall conclude to return for it.

THE ELIAS SWINDLERS

perpetrated two rather neat things in the advertising line. One is suing the *Tribune* for $20,000 damages for libel, and the other is hiring a man to smash one of their show cases on Broadway. They had the man arrested, and in the Court he swore he had been duped into buying a bogus watch for $140. Expert jewellers were called, and testified that the watch in question was really worth over $200. Hereupon, Eliasmagnanimously forgave his hired show-case smasher, and let him go out of court unpunished, as had been prearranged, the whole thing being done for effect on the public mind, and for free advertising. It has proved too thin.

[To the Associated Press.]

GARVEY IN SECLUSION.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The celebrated Court House plasterer, Garvey, when not on the witness stand, keeps himself in seclusion. He has been served with a complaint in a suit of the Board of Supervisors against the Ring, which was instigated in autumn last, about the time that Mr. O'Conor's suits for the recovery of the city's money began. It is stated that Garvey will bring suit to recover some $20,000 for plastering the Metropolitan Hotel, against Tweed, as his explosion against the Tammany Ring did not enable Garvey to convey the expenses of that job into the charges against the city, as per agreement.

CONNOLLY IN NEW JERSEY.

The *Times* says that ex-Comptroller Connolly is now, and has been for the last three months, residing in New Jersey, within an hour's ride of this city.

BOSS TWEED HIDING.

Unreliable reports are in circulation, founded on the fact of Tweed's private office being advertised to let, that the Boss is hiding and will soon flee.

GALVIN VS. BOUTWELL.

The suit instituted some time ago by Mr. B. C. Galvin against Secretary Boutwell, for a claim of $1,000,000 for a financial scheme, has been removed to the State courts.

FOSTER, THE MURDERER.

Counsel for Foster, the car hook murderer, applied to-day for a stay of proceedings. Decision was reserved.

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

The Legislative Committee investigating quarantine affairs to-day heard considerable testimony, eliciting facts that bills collected were subjected to a commission of 5 per cent for the benefit of officials.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Elisha Baker, the oldest dentist in the country, died to-day.

John R. Lawrence, one of our oldest carriage merchants, died last evening.

REDUCED PRICE OF GAS.

The gas companies to-day agreed on a lower price for gas, reducing the expenditures of the city therefor by an amount of about $155,000 a year.

THE OIL TRAFFIC.

A large meeting of oil merchants and refiners was held to-day to consider the proposal of the Southern Improvement Company to buy out the oil refineries in this city.

ATTACHMENT DENIED.

Judge Blatchford, to-day, denied an application for the attachment of Sheppard Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, for refusing to produce the books of the institution before the Register of Bankruptcy.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Mrs. Jane Madden to-day recovered $5,000 against the Staten Island Ferry Company, for the death of her husband by the Westfield explosion, last June.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SPECULATIONS.

The stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day applied to the Supreme Court of Brooklyn for an injunction restraining the Directors from speculating in their own stocks. Reference was ordered to take testimony in the matter.

THE SMALL-POX.

Nine cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, and six cases during the week. Vaccination is increasing.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

is reported by the *Telegram* newspaper to have denounced Attorney General Barlow as a malicious, stupid scoundrel, yesterday, in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee. This was expunged from the testimony by the Committee. Barnard's counsel say they will show that the new Reform Judge gave more references in one month to one individual than Barnard ever gave one man in a whole year.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Springfield, Ill., was greatly disturbed on Friday night by flocks of wild geese, going west.

—The Centennial Commissioners will hold a second session in Philadelphia on May 22.

—The public schools in Hyde Park, Bellevue and Petersburg, Pa., have been closed on account of the prevalence of what is called black spotted fever.

—A company has been formed at Victoria, V. I., for killing fur seals in Alaska, outside of the territory controlled by the Alaska Fur Company. The raw skins are worth in London 31s. 6d., under the present combination, only sell for eight cents in Alaska.

—A despatch from Brownsville, Texas, says that on Monday a party of armed men, supposed to be under Cortinas, crossed the river from the Mexican side, at Santa Maria ranche, thirty-five miles from there, and captured all the residents, binding two Customs Inspectors. They held the prisoners while a thousand head of cattle were stolen. They then released the prisoners, and returned to the other side.

—Joe Hinkley, a freight conductor on the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railway, was killed at Smithfield, on Friday. His train collided with a hand-car, and obliged him to jump, which he did, falling under the car wheels and having his head severed from his body.

—Wm. McGarraghan has commenced a new suit in the Third District Court, at San Francisco, against the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, claiming the Panoche Grande grant, the mine, and $1,000,000 damages.

—Miss Minie Pulliam, of Warsaw, Ky., now about 13 years of age, can play two different tunes upon the piano, and sing a third, pronouncing the words of the song distinctly, all at the same time.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—The tribunal which has been sitting at Versailles on the cases of parties charged with firing and destroying the Church of St. Louis, in Paris, during the Commune, find two of the accused guilty. One has been sentenced to be executed, and the other to penal servitude for life.

Congratulatory despatches have been exchanged between Thiers and the Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, upon the completion of telegraphic communication between France and that island.

The Assembly Committee on the Reorganization of the Army resolved to disregard the suggestions of General Cissey, Minister of War.

An unfounded report is in circulation that the French Government has demanded of the Government at Washington information relative to the sale of arms by the United States during the late war.

The German *Chargé d'Affaires*, in this city, has informed the Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the pardon, by the Emperor William, of all French culprits now confined in Germany.

A Berne newspaper says Guiseppe Mazzini is at Terano, in the Tyrol, making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of Italy.

PARIS, March 9.—*Le Temps*, in its issue of to-day, says the authorities of Seville, Spain, anticipate a revolutionary outbreak in that city soon, and measures are being taken to suppress any demonstration that may be made. *L'Univers* asserts that a revolutionary riot was recently discovered in Madrid, and that several of the ringleaders in the movement were executed.

In the National Assembly to-day, Deputy Guarand questioned the Government on the resignation of Pouyer, Quertier from the Ministry of Finance. Guarand made a violent assault on Thiers, who, he said, prevented the successful foundation of either a Republic or a Monarchy, and nothing remained for the country but empire and chaos. Pouyer, Quertier defended De la Motte for testifying in whose defence he had been compelled to withdraw from the Ministry. He said De la Motte, who was charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of French sufferers, while he was Prefect of the Department at Eure, was guilty of irregularities, but not of embezzlement. M. Casimir Perier, late Minister of the Interior, believed the prosecution of De la Motte was necessary for the benefit of public morality. Gambetta also participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks defended the Government of the National Defence. The Assembly finally, after most animated debate, passed the order of the day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The report of the Chicago Relief Committee shows that the sums contributed throughout England for Chicago sufferers reached a total of $162,000.

A demonstration against the Parks Regulation bill occurs in Hyde Park to-morrow.

The steamship Algeria has arrived out.

LONDON, March 9.—Ives Scudamore, director of the postal telegraph system, admits, in a letter, that he purposely delayed despatches touching the recent strike of operators, for the purpose of protecting the spread of insubordination. The letter concludes as follows: "I believe that nobody in my position could hope to delay messages secretly. When messages are withheld the officer withholding them must follow my example throughout; make a public admission, and incur the risk of punishment, if justification is impossible. Believing this, I think the public and press have abundant safeguards for the inviolability of telegrams."

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 9.—A numerously attended electoral meeting of members of the Ministerial party was held in this city to-day. Many leading Unionists and followers of Sagasta were present. The speaker who addressed the meeting, claimed to represent the real September revolutionists, and said in Amadeus was embodied all for which that revolution was inaugurated. There was much enthusiasm manifested in favor of the King and Constitution. Senor Candau, who was Minister of Interior in the Cabinet formed on October 6, 1871, was one of the speakers. He declared that the coalition of the opponents of the Government was abominable. Serrano, who also spoke, said he swore over the corpse of General Prim to uphold and protect the present dynasty, and he will not be forsworn. He expressed the hope that the Radicals would retrace the steps which they had taken, and said he considered the Republicans the only enemies of the Government. Upon the conclusion of the addresses the Electoral Committee was appointed.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9.—Alexis goes to Rio de Janeiro direct from Havana, and thence to China, via Cape of Good Hope.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Matamoras despatch of March 7 says that the Rebels have retired from San Luis Potosi toward Zacatecas; that General Rocha, with 13,000 men, is pursuing them; that they have been defeated in other places; that they have evacuated the City of Aguas Calientes; that their Generals are quarrelling with each other, and that their commands are separated. The *Press* says that Juarez has over two millions of gold in the Treasury.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Quebec despatch states that at a mass meeting of the National party, on Thursday, the Administration of Canadian affairs was strongly denounced by the speakers, and two speakers advocated annexation to the United States. The Government directed its civil service employes to absent themselves from the meeting, the objects of which meet with the favor of the general public.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Board of Health has to-day issued a statement that during the past week indications of an increase in small-pox have been painfully apparent, and call for renewed admonitions to the public on the importance of personal protection.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Out of forty-eight National Banks in Boston, nineteen are deficient in their reserves; of fifty-one New York banks, twenty-four are deficient in their reserves.

GENERAL HOWARD'S MISSION.

The instructions to General O. O. Howard as Special Indian Commissioner state that apprehensions exist that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and military authorities, whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated. To prevent this, General Howard is, after proceeding to Arizona and New Mexico, to take such action as may be deemed best for preserving peace. Gen. Howard is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east in the Territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and by philanthropic citizens.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still confined to his house by illness. He is much better to-day, however, and hopes to be able to resume his duties next week.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Legislative Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—William M. Waddell, of Westchester, Republican, was nominated for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans.

Forney for Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In a speech at the installation of the new Collector of the Port to-day, Colonel Forney warmly advocated the renomination of Grant.

Mass Convention of Liberals.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—The Reunion and Reform Association, of this city, calls a mass meeting of Liberals of all parties, at Nashville on May 15, for consultation as to the best means to be adopted for the support, in the State, of the nominees of the Cincinnati Republican National Convention.

Tammany Reorganizing.

NEW YORK, March 9.—At a meeting of the Tammany Society to-night it was resolved to disband the ward organizations of the Society and begin reorganization by Assembly Districts. It was arranged that the new Tammany Hall General Committee should consist of one representative from each election district of every Assembly District. It was also resolved that Assembly District organizations should be formed, to consist of four representatives from each election district in the various Assembly Districts. A meeting is to be held on Monday evening, when said movement for reorganization will be pushed forward vigorously.

Another Trunk Mystery.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 9.—Quite an excitement was created at the Baltimore & Ohio Depot in this city, this evening, by the discovery that a box shipped from Cincinnati, O., to Thornton, W. Va., said to contain books, contained the body of a human being. The head, legs, arms, hands, etc., were completely severed from the body. The head is slaved, but it is believed to be a female body. The discovery was made by a portion of the lid being knocked off in transferring, when a piece of the mutilated body dropped off.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings in Various Bodies on Saturday.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO PARDONS IMPENDING.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.—There need be no apprehensions of Walsh being pardoned, and it is extremely unlikely that any of the Aldermen now in jail will get out before the expiration of their terms of sentence.

REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate met this morning and adjourned till Monday evening.

The House had a little over fifty members, and did very little beside reading bills. Attempts were made to set various bills as special orders, but there was so much opposition that nothing came of it.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.

The Senate met at 9 a. m.

At 9:05 adjourned to 7 p. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDGMENTS.

The Senate bill in regard to judgments and decrees was read the first time.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.

The Committee on Corporations, etc., reported back the bill to prevent accidents at ferry landings, with a recommendation that it pass.

LEVIES.

Various bills in regard to levies were reported back and laid on the table.

LIENS.

The bill in regard to liens was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE.

The bill to repeal the act establishing the police force of East St. Louis, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole.

CRIMINALS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs reported back the bill to secure uniform statistics concerning the criminal and dependent classes, with a recommendation that it pass.

BASTARDY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bastardy act, and reported it back, with the recommendation that it pass.

COLLECTION OF WAGES.

The bill in relation to the collection of the wages of workmen, laborers, etc., was also taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed for some time, being supported by Mr. Hinchcliffe, who introduced it, and was opposed by Messrs. Daniels, Hanfield, and others.

BILL SIGNED.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the signing of the Garnishment act.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill in regard to the rate of interest, fixing it at 6 per cent. It may be 10 in special contracts.

Mr. JONES, of Crawford, offered an amendment that a judgment, when obtained, should bear the same rate of interest as the contract or note it related to. It was adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, offered an amendment that where a contract had been made for usurious interest the lender should forfeit only the amount of interest beyond the legal rate.

After a discussion, which showed that there were many who saw no particular wisdom in usury laws, the amendment was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the bill back, and made it a special order for Wednesday.

BILLS READ.

House bills on first and second reading were read.

The Senate Revenue bill was read a second time.

WISCONSIN.

ASSEMBLY.

MADISON, Wis., March 9.—Last night bills were introduced to amend the course of instruction in the State Normal School for certain pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, so as to authorize the President of the Normal School to extend the time of attendance of soldiers' orphans appointed under that law—not exceeding three—who have manifested unusual excellent scholarship and peculiar talent for teaching.

A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading, including, after much debate, by a vote of 59 to 18, one authorizing the investment of trust funds of the State, not exceeding $500,000, in the water bonds of Milwaukee City.

Bills passed that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a juror by reason of any knowledge he may have obtained of a case through the public newspapers; to regulate the giving of bonds by executors, trustees, and testamentary guardians in certain cases, and a memorial to Congress for the protection of navigation in the St. Croix River and improvement thereof.

Senate bill was concurred in to amend Section 11, Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes relative to fence near the border of stream.

To-day, the Senate resolution to prevent firing in Capitol Park was concurred in; also Senate bill increasing the number of copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

Assembly bills were passed for the prevention of small-pox by requiring the vaccination of teachers and scholars in public schools, or other institutions of learning, and in any State charitable institution, provided that County Boards may suspend the operation of the act, except in cities, [...]

A bill was indefinitely postponed to prohibit the establishment of a billiard-room, bowling saloon, ten-pin alley, or other gaming place, in connection with any place where liquor is sold.

A bill authorizing Supervisors in counties [...] funds in bank and draw interest, was discussed at some length, and refused a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 22.

SENATE.

The joint resolution providing for a final adjournment, after some debate, was concurred in, after changing the date to March 21.

Bills were introduced by the Committee on Railroads regulating railroad connections, and by the Committee on Printing relative to the publication of the list of lands on which taxes remain unpaid.

A memorial to Congress for the erection of a Custom House at Racine was concurred in.

A bill to amend the laws of last winter relative to the guardianship of children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to exempt private property from sale for municipal debts was discussed at some length, and postponed till Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

Both houses adjourned until Monday night at 8 o'clock.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DESMOINES, March 9.—Bills were introduced fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly, and of the officers and employes thereof, giving members a salary of $550, without any perquisites whatever, more than public documents; to provide a system of normal schools, not more than four, and appropriating $30,000 for the next two years for their support; for an act concerning acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing executed in foreign countries.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported favorably the bill making an additional appropriation of $2,000 for the Independence Insane Asylum, with important amendments, and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday next; and the bill for the permanent location and erection of an additional Penitentiary at Anamosa, with amendments to the McKean bill. The same Committee also reported a bill to amend the act to provide for a State Capitol, which so amends the organic act that the Commissioners shall number only four, of which the Governor shall be President by virtue of his office, the Senate and House to elect in joint convention the remaining three, and appropriate $150,000 annually for its prosecution. Referred to the Committee on the New Capitol.

Bills were passed to promote the science of medicine and surgery in the State of Iowa, with a favorable report of the Committee. The rule was suspended, the bill amended and passed. The bill allows Wardens of Penitentiaries, Superintendents, and Coroners to give up bodies to physicians and medical colleges for dissection, with proper restrictions. Authorizing Circuit Judges to approve bonds of county officers in certain cases, and the bill amending the game law.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced to provide for the speedy settlement of swamp land matters; to repeal the law providing for the charging of insane persons or their relations for maintenance at the Asylum. The House spent the majority of the day in discussing Hall's amendment to the bill providing for taxing railroads the same as other property, which was lost by a vote of 25 to 32.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.—An Albany despatch of to-day says: "In Assembly, this morning, a communication was received from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, enclosing a resolution, which was adopted, for an investigation into the facts relative to the judicial proceedings instituted against the Company by the late James Fisk and one Pollard, which obliged the Company to remove their office from New York to Boston."

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate Railroad Committee, which has had under consideration for several weeks various projects for underground railroads, has reported favorably on what is known as Beach's Pneumatic Underground Railroad, for the City of New York.

The Huston Case.

WARRENTON, Va., March 9.—In the Methodist Conference to-day the Committee of Inquiry in the case of the Rev. Mr. Huston reported that, without intending to express an opinion on the merits of the case in any measure to inculpate the accused, they recommend that an investigation be made, under the direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District. The report was adopted. An authenticated report has been received setting forth that the girl who made the charges against Huston now makes many allegations under her oath, and asserts that she was instigated by certain parties to inculpate him. Huston's colored servant, on oath, exonerates Huston of unbecoming conduct. Huston has gone to Washington.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The barometer will continue falling from Lake Ontario to Florida, and eastward to the Atlantic during the night, with continued cloud and rain, and easterly to southerly winds. The lowest barometer will continue moving slowly northeast ward in Canada. Rising barometer with falling temperature, northwesterly winds and clearing weather, will extend from Louisiana eastward over the Gulf States during to-night, and over South Carolina by Sunday evening. The pressure will continue diminishing over the northwest to-night, and continued cloudy weather, with rain and snow is probable from the lower Missouri Valley northeastward over the upper lakes for Sunday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

The Buckling Tragedy at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Chas. H. Buckling, who shot himself last night, after shooting his wife, still lives, and his case presents some peculiarities. His wound has been probed to the depth of about seven inches, and it is believed the ball reached the back part of the skull. He is not only sensible, but says he feels well. He was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon, and when an officer went to the house to remove him he rose from the bed, dressed himself, and walked to the ambulance, exhibiting no signs of physical weakness, or unusual mental excitement. Mrs. Buckling is quite low, and the extent of her wounds are not yet ascertained, physicians deeming it unwise to aggravate them by probing.

Terrible Murder in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Early yesterday morning three negroes broke into the house of an old man of 60 years, named James McNeill, near Shelby City, Boyle County, and brutally murdered him, splitting his head with an axe and stabbing him in several places. Their purpose evidently was robbery, as there was a large amount of money in the house, but the villains were frightened away by the screams of the wife of the murdered man. Great excitement followed immediately the crime became known, and a search for the murderers was promptly organized. Two were arrested in the evening and lodged in jail at Danville. They had marks of the victim's blood on their hands and clothing, and a bloody knife, which corresponded with the wounds on the body. Last night, on account of the reported intention to take the negroes out of jail and lynch them, numbers of negroes gathered in Danville, armed, and paraded the streets, declaring they would shoot anyone attempting to lynch the murderers, but willing they should have a fair trial and be hung if guilty. The great excitement prevails in town and vicinity. One of the negroes arrested was named Bob Isaacs. Both were identified by the wife of the murdered man.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.

The aspect of money affairs at the close of the week shows some progress toward a closer condition of nearly all the money markets of the country. Exchange on New York is now from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and is at a greater or less discount in nearly every city in the West and South. It is believed that this is not due to heavy shipments of products nor to any consequent making of large amounts of exchange, but rather to the fact that Western and Southern bankers are finding a sufficient demand for money at home to induce them to draw liberally on their New York balances. The effect of this will, of course, be to make money closer in New York before long. This is the light in which the situation is viewed in that city, and the effect of which is to dampen the ardor of the speculators for a rise in railway stocks, causing a considerable reaction since yesterday.

In this market the supply of loanable capital is fair yet, and the banks are accommodating all regular customers, and some banks are taking all the first class paper offered, but there is no doubt that the supply of loanable funds is less than it was a week or ten days ago.

Exchange was quoted at 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks to-day.

Clearings for the week ending Saturday, March 9 were:

Monday	$3,387,235.62
Tuesday	2,506,552.22
Wednesday	2,698,183.09
Thursday	2,319,636.13
Friday	2,083 528.91
Saturday	1,986,933.10
Total	$14,982,078.87
Last week	$16,451,132.30

The only private bankers, we believe, that, so far, have made their second quarterly statement to the public is the house of Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean. Their statement does not vary materially from the one furnished by them at the close of the year, except that it shows a considerable increase in deposits, and places their cash means at 56 per cent of their liabilities, their deposits being $1,043,395.11. Their continued prompt publication is to be commended, and we hope as we have before suggested, it will be followed by others.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20's of '62	111½	111⅝
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
" '65	112¼	112¾
" '65 Jan and July	110½	111
" '67 " "	111¼	112¼
" '68 " "	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's	107¼	108
United States five per cent's	108¼	[illegible]
United States Currency 6's	113¾	114¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Chicago City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
Gold Exchange		110
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109½@110	
Gold and Gold Coupons	109⅝	110¼
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
" 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175-175	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Gold opened at 110⅛, sold down to 110, and closed at 110⅛. It was very quiet all day. Loans were made at 4½ to 7 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were nearly $24,000,000. The specie shipments for the week were $596,752.

The Government bond market closed strong.

State bonds were steady on the general list, the market being steady at the close.

The money market was active during the afternoon. The demand from stock brokers was urgent. Closing loans were at 1-42, and late in the day that rate was bid. Money was offered at 1-16, and closed firm at 6 to 7 per cent.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,673,000 in their legal reserve, and now hold $4,118,350 above the 25 per cent required by law.

The stock market was active and buoyant after the bank statement, and late in the day advanced 2¾ per cent in Panama, 2½ per cent in Canton, 2½ per cent in Pacific Mail, and 1@2 per cent in the balance of the list. At the final close there was a reaction from the highest prices, in consequence of Pacific Mail declining from 62⅞ to 61. Erie was an exception to the general buoyancy, and declined 37⅞ to 36⅜. The market closed dull with a heavy feeling.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112
Coups, '62	111½	Coups, 68	112½
Coups, '64	111¼	10-40's	108
Coups, '65	111¼	Currency 6's	114¼
Coups, '65, new	110½		
State Bonds:			
Missouris	94	Old Virginias	52½
Old Tennessees	66	Old North Carolinas	36½
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	57		
Stocks:			
Canton	93½	New Jersey Central	112¼
Western Union Tel	76½	St. Paul	56½
Quicksilver	50	St. Paul preferred	79½
Adams Express	96	Wabash	76½
Wells & Fargo Ex	74½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	80½	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex	71½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	61	Terre Haute pref	56
New York Central	99	Chicago & Alton	117½
N. Y. Central scrip	94½	Chi. & Alton pref	117
Erie	36	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie preferred	65	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88½
Harlem	108½	Chicago, Bur. & Q	136
Harlem preferred	113	Lake Shore	92½
Reading	114	Indiana Central	46
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36½
Northwestern	72½	Union Pac. bonds	92½
Northwestern pref	92½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	113½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,240	3,386	3,811	4,510
Wheat, bu	1,382	8,255	1,911	4,369
Corn, bu	32,945	11,780	18,809	4,028
Oats, bu	18,260	4,530	5,472	658
Rye, bu	1,454	1,475	2,359	....
Barley, bu	5,180	1,540	6,597	1,228
Grass seed, lbs	158,763	86,309	87,049	64,822
Flax seed, lbs	....	40,000	....	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	58,718	13,700	4,232
Cured meats, lbs	48,390	44,176	1,425,619	281,200
Beef, brls	78	19	140	212
Pork, brls	602	83	332	214
Lard, lbs	136,940	122,470	109,405	321,793
Tallow, lbs	50,740	16,742	22,130	33,453
Butter, lbs	29,780	36,932	46,280	58,487
D. hogs, No	1,341	449	605	....
Live hogs, No	7,596	1,633	6,064	1,734
Cattle, No	1,038	417	1,476	765
Sheep, No	752	688	2,138	644
Hides, lbs	107,163	157,898	65,404	29,070
Highwines, brls	358	100	25	61
Wool, lbs	46,260	3,620	36,342	4,450
Potatoes, bu	3,223	1,810	....	274
Lumber, m	617	132	315	1,821
Shingles, m	....	2,578	485	2,610
Lath, m	16	....	11	71
Salt, brls	....	....	222	380

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 700 bu oats, 378 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 40 cars corn; 2 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 49 cars, or 19,500 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 9, 1872.	March 2, 1872.	March 10, 1871.
Flour, brls	24,218	25,378	18,480
Wheat, bu	16,048	21,988	66,960
Corn, bu	375,551	329,292	76,925
Oats, bu	117,974	86,282	47,964
Rye, bu	12,044	7,292	4,404
Barley, bu	31,706	45,860	12,916
Dressed hogs, No	10,033	12,576	4,621
Live hogs, No	48,687	43,397	17,805
Cattle, No	16,336	10,709	6,396
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	21,674	25,933	22,066
Wheat, bu	28,615	20,195	20,346
Corn, bu	131,835	120,205	49,986
Oats, bu	79,978	65,243	3,658
Rye, bu	5,876	2,865	2,642
Barley, bu	42,442	41,740	7,584
Dressed hogs, No	7,311	6,504	1,192
Live hogs, No	29,288	35,170	15,102
Cattle, No	7,453	8,243	5,680

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	342	251
Pork, brls	6,617	6,146
Lard, lbs	1,185,932	3,563,122
Meats, lbs	725,460	7,770,702

In response to a petition, signed by more than 100 prominent members of the Board, the Directors of the Board of Trade have decided to institute a daily call of produce. The first call will be made on Monday, March 11, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

There was less doing in produce circles to-day, and few important changes in prices, there being little property offered for sale, and not much wanted. The receipts were light, showing the effects of the storm.

Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, sales being confined to 100 brls at 85c. The market closed dull.

Dressed hogs were quiet and firm. A total of 471 head were sold, at $5.00 per 100 lbs for packers' lots; $5.12½ for choice frozen, for shipment, and $5.15 for a few extra.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo, and 18@ [illegible] for do to Oswego, both by sail.

Provisions were less active than yesterday, with about the same tendency—the feeling being easier on everything. Mess pork was 5@10c ⅌ brl lower, with few buyers at the decline. Lard opened very weak, and fully 5c ⅌ 100 lbs lower, with free sellers, but rallied after 12 o'clock and ruled firmer. Meats were very quiet, almost inactive, and nominally unchanged, though there were free sellers at previous prices. The market closed rather firm all round, in comparison with the previous weakness, at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.70; do seller April, $11.80; do seller June, $12.00; do seller June, $12.20; prime mess, $11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.45; do seller April, $8.55; do seller May, $8.62½; do seller June, $8.75. Green meats held at 3½c for shoulders; and 6@6¾c for hams. Dry-salted meats held at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $11.75; 1,500 brls do seller April at $11.80; 500 brls do at $11.75; 1,000 brls do seller May at $12.00; 750 brls do at $11.97½; 1,750 brls do at $11.95; 650 tcs lard at $8.50; 500 tcs do at $8.45; 100 tcs do at $8.37½; 50 tcs do (country) at 8¼c; 51 tcs head lard at $7.75; 1,250 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.55; 250 do at $8.50; 1,500 tcs do, seller May, at $8.62½; 2,750 tcs do, seller June, at $8.75; 20,000 lbs green hams (average 17 lbs) at 7c; 500 boxes short ribs at 6½c; 18 pkgs white grease at 7½c; 33 tcs brown grease at 5⅝c.

Flour was very quiet, holders asking former quotations, while the only buyers present were a few on local account. It is stated that the Southern shipping orders have been entirely withdrawn, owing to the fact that many of them have been sent directly to the mills. Sales were restricted to 100 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 50 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.62½; 150 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring superfine at $4.50. Total, 525 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track; 10 tons do at $16.50, delivered, and 10 tons middlings at $20.50, delivered.

Wheat was less active, but ½c higher, though inactive and heavy in New York. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting. Telegrams to Milwaukee quoted Liverpool as strong, and several orders were sent here from Milwaukee to buy, which caused our market to open active and firmer, though our telegrams from Liverpool indicated a drooping market there. But prices were pretty well sustained here by the fact that there was not much offering, most of the weak-kneed holders having sold out yesterday. Hence there was no material decline from opening quotations, though the demand was very light in the last half-hour of the session. Seller April opened at $1.24, fell to $1.23½, improved to $1.24½ and closed at $1.24¼. Seller the month sold at $1.22¼@1.22½; seller May at $1.27⅞@1.28⅜, and seller June at $1.29½@1.30, all closing with sellers at the outside. There was nothing doing in other grades than No. 2. We quote them nominal at $1.29@1.31 for No. 1 spring, $1.15@1.16 for No. 3 do, and $1.06@1.07 for rejected, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring (car lots) at $1.23; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¼; and 15,000 bu do at $1.22½. Total, 27,000 bu.

Corn was quiet, but averaged about ⅛c better than yesterday, being, however, easier than at the close last evening, the tendency being to weakness, though New York was reported firm, and our receipts were light. But there is really a pressure here on account of the storm, as the ice in the river prevents vessels from moving to the elevators to load, and thus keeps some corn on track which but for the storm would now be afloat. There was very little inquiry for cash corn to-day; it closed at 37⅛@37¼c; seller April sold at 37½@38½c; seller May or seller June at 42@42½c; seller May and June at 41⅞@42¼c; and seller July at 43@43½c; all opening at the outside, and closing dull at inside prices. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No 2 at 37½c; 20,000 bu do at 37¼c; 20,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 1,600 bu on track at 36½c; 800 bu do at 36c. Total, 47,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, and again a shade easier, the only demand being for a few car lots of fresh receipts for local use, which brought 31@31½c, according to location, while regular was nominal at 30½c. Seller April sold at 31c; and seller June at 34½c. Seller May was nominal at 34@34½c. Cash sales were limited to 600 bu at 31½c; 2,400 bu at 31¼c; 1,200 bu at 31c; 600 bu by sample at 36½c; and 600 bu do at 36c. Total, 5,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1c lower, being almost unsalable. Seller April sold at 70c; seller the month sold early at 70½c, but was offered at 70c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were offered at 71c. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 73c.

Barley was quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, seller April selling at 53@53½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts, at 55c; 400 bu by sample at 61c; 800 bu do at 56c; and 400 bu do at 46c. Total, 2,400 bu.

The Titusville *Herald* says the oil trade for 1871 taken as a whole, was very prosperous during the year that has just closed. The production of the Pennsylvania district was 5,790,000 barrels last year, against 5,659,000 barrels in 1870. The value of the yield in this region is set down at $26,000,000. In addition to the product of the Keystone State, considerable quantities were produced in West Virginia, Ohio, and Canada, swelling the total yield of the whole country to the enormous amount of 6,600,000 barrels, an amount greater than that of any previous year.

The growth of the Pennsylvania trade is seen in the following exhibit of the annual yield in each year since 1859: Production in 1859, 82,000; in 1860, 500,000; in 1861, 2,113,000; in 1862, 3,056,000; in 1863, 2,611,000; in 1864, 2,116,000; in 1865, 2,497,000; in 1866, 3,597,000; in 1867, 3,347,000; in 1868, 3,715,000; in 1869, 4,215,000; in 1870, 5,659,000; in 1871, 5,795,000. Total barrels, 39,304,000.

The average daily production of America in 1871 was 18,100 barrels, against 17,000 barrels in the year previous. But it does not appear that the consumptive demand has increased in the same proportion. This is shown from the fact that the stocks on hand are constantly increasing. The increase in the production of America during the year was 103,000 barrels, while the increase in the stock held over from last year shows an increase of 350,000 barrels as compared with the stock in store on Jan. 1, 1871.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were stronger, though quiet. Wheat closed at $1.24¼ seller April, and $1.28⅛ seller May. Corn closed nominal at 37⅛c seller the month.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending March 9.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,415	4,358	1,644
Tuesday	2,112	8,925	1,630
Wednesday	1,751	10,316	1,398
Thursday	2,545	9,846	2,610
Friday	1,038	7,596	752
Saturday	615	2,630	323
Total	10,576	42,371	8,337
Last week	10,329	42,770	10,005
Week before last	9,844	39,969	8,770
Since Jan. 1, 1872	98,538	683,884	94,151
Same period in 1871	85,369	474,522	91,433
Increase	13,169	209,362	2,718

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,791	4,166	851
Tuesday	758	5,188	1,035
Wednesday	1,329	5,738	449
Thursday	1,263	5,148	674
Friday	1,476	5,064	2,129
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	6,612	25,301	11,138
Last week	6,555	31,807	6,144

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs Cattle and horses.	Per 100 lbs Hogs and Sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE.

In this department of trade the past week has been one of uninterrupted activity. The Eastern markets have been in a good healthy condition, and shippers, of whom there was a full attendance, stood ready to take all offerings at good prices. During the first half of the week values underwent no perceptible change, but later the competition was such that sellers had no difficulty in establishing a substantial advance, the closing rates being fully ⅛@¼c higher than those current at the opening of the market. New York, Albany, and Boston buyers secured the best droves, they paying $5.50@6.00 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, and $6.25@6.62½ for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. Common to good lots of from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs average were in demand on Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, account at $4.75@5.80. Butchers' stuff and stock steers have been steadily inquired for, the former selling rapidly at $3.50@4.75 for common, thin rough lots to extra cows and fair fleshy steers, averaging from 700 to 1,060 lbs. Inferior mixed lots, embracing poor cows, scrawny heifers, stags, bulls, and old oxen, were not wanted at over $2.75@3.25.

To-day there was only a light business doing, owing to the limited supply of stock, the fresh receipts reaching 615 head. The feeling was firm, and sales were effected at full former rates. The market closed firm, with all sold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

HOGS.

In comparison with last week and the preceding one, there is but slight change to note in the general features of the hog market. The demand is now almost exclusively confined to shippers, but the wants of this class of buyers prove equal to the supply, and, taking into consideration the difference in quality, prices are fully as high as at any time during the present season. The extreme range of the market was $4.20@4.90, though not many sold below $4.30, and comparatively few above $4.65, the great bulk changing hands within the range of $4.40@4.60.

To-day the market was more quiet and a shade easier, though the change in prices was too slight to warrant any change in quotations. The receipts were small, but, in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, trading was slow at $4.26@4.35 for common light coarse, medium, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to strictly choice. The market closed quiet at the above quotations.

SHEEP.

The supply continues to fall greatly below the requirements of the trade, and prices continue steadily to advance in consequence. Only 8,337 head have arrived during the week under review, and with an active local and Eastern demand to meet, sellers were enabled to work up prices to the extent of fully 50c per 100 lbs, good to choice grades commanding $6.75@7.75. A few extra were taken at $7.87½@8.00, and in one instance as high as $8.25 was realized. The larger portion of the offerings, however, were disposed of at $5.00@7.25. The market is strong at the advance, and unless the receipts are materially increased (which hardly seems probable), a further appreciation in value may reasonably be looked for. The market closes at $4.75@5.50 for common thin droves; $5.75@6.50 for medium, and at $6.75@7.75 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 9—1:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92½; Bonds, '62s, 92¾; '65s, 93½; '67s, 92½; 10-40s, 89½. Tallow, 43s 6d.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes, 54f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11½@11⅝c; Orleans, 11⅞c. Sales 10,000 bales; on speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 11s 6d. Flour, 26@26s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 31s. Short ribs, 32s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,400. Market continued dull to the close. The New York and Eastern dealers combined to bear the market, and succeeded to-day. Sales were at last week's prices, ranging from 5½ to 6c for common to medium; 6½ to 7c for fair to good extra heavy; selected, 7½c. Henry Rosenthal sold 140 Illinois, av 1,230 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 45, av 1,270 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 14, av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 26, av 1,120 lbs, at 6½c; 15, av 1,340 lbs, at $6.80. F. Eastman, 50 Illinois, av 1,220 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 19, av 1,250 lbs, at 6⅞c; 18, av 1,150 lbs, at 6⅛c. W. Robbins, 19 Ohio, av 1,450 lbs, at 7c; 18 Canada, av 1,050 lbs, at 5c; 16 Michigan oxen, av 1,350 lbs, 6½c. Coon & Thompson, 17 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 7c. Henry Roe, 40 Iowa, av 1,470 lbs, 6⅞c. A. Woolliston 18 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½c. J. Monroe, 30, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c. H. Parkin, 50, av 1,100 lbs, at $5.25@6.30; 30, av 1,360 lbs, at $6.40@6.50. B. Coon, 6 selected Illinois, av 1,475 lbs, at 7½c. B. Clark, 37 still-fed bulls, av 1,600 lbs at 5½c. M. Kerchway, 60 Illinois, av 1,370 lbs, at 6½c; 35, av 1,440 lbs, at $6.35. Livingston & Rosenthal, 35 Indiana, av 1,450 lbs, at 6½c; 30 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at 5¾@6.25; av 1,250 lbs, at 6½@6¾c. M. Gallice, 33 Illinois, av 1,165 lbs, at 6½c; 17, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; quality good—some very fine. Good sheep ½c higher than last week; common unchanged. Fine wool, 8@9½c; coarse, 7½@8c; choice heavy sold up to 9½c, and one load of New York, av 123 lbs, at 10½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000—all shipped through. Nothing doing in dressed hogs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The dry goods market was firm. There was a fair inquiry for cotton and woollen fabrics adapted to the season. Appleton and Atlantic A brown sheetings, 15c; Scott S, 13@13½c; Broadway, 12½c; Continental, 12c; Laconia, 14c; Pittsfield, 12c; Amoskeag A ticks, 25c; B, 22c; C, 20c; D, 18c; Lyman J 36 inch bleached muslins, 15c; do cambrics, 23c; New York Mills' muslin, 22c; Wamsutta, 20c; Laconia, 10-4 sheetings, 45c; Merrimac and Cocheco prints, 11½c; Washington robes, 11½@12c; Hamilton tycoon repps, 25c; Pacific Mills imperial do, 25c; 2 corded alpacas, 25c; Masonville [...], high colors, 14½c; Garner & Co.'s wigans, 13c; common worsted braids 55c; alpaca do, 30@90c; Jewett City stripes, 12½@13½c; Indian Orchard improved corset jeans, 13½c; Hallowell do, 14½c; Newmarket bleached and colored do, 14½, and Amoskeag bleached drills 16c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton irregular; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c. Receipts, 3,226 bales. Exports, to Bremen, 1,268 bales; Barcelona, 243 bales. Stock, 20,779 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—Cotton quiet at 22c. Receipts, 1,300 bales; shipments, 2,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 9.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 19½@20c. Receipts, 1,645 bales. Exports—Continental, 820 bales; coastwise, 10 bales. Sales, 500 bales. Stock, 40,433 bales.

MOBILE, March 9.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings, 21½c; net receipts, 1,095 bales; sales, 250 bales. Stock, 51,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Cotton quiet; middling, 21½c. Net receipts, 504 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 25,096 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; offerings light; middling, 21½c. Net receipts, 692 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 2,178 bales; coastwise, 409 bales. Sales, 800 bales. Stock, 52,698 bales.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—East Liberty cattle market slow; arrivals fair; best 6¾@6½c; stockers, 4@5c; prospects fair.

SHEEP—Market active; arrivals light; prospect good; best, 8@8½c; medium, 7@7½c; common, 6@6½c.

HOGS—Market good; arrivals fair; fair Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.00@5.10; prospect fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.—COTTON—Moderate request at 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good, $6.45@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat, extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.57@1.58; No. 2, $1.50@1.51; winter red Western and amber, $1.70@1.72; white Western, $1.70@1.80. Rye dull and nominal, at 90@91c. Barley heavy; Western, 85c. Corn dull, and a shade lower; receipts, 37,000 bu; new Western mixed, 69@69½c. Oats firm; receipts, 4,000 bu; Western, 53@55c; Ohio, 54@57c.

EGGS—Quiet at 31@34c.

HOPS—Firm at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Firm at 28@29c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—Firmer and advancing; extra Ohio, 85@90c; pulled, 87½@88½c; unwashed, 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@21c. Sugar dull; Cuba, 8@9c. Molasses dull, New Orleans, 48@63c. Rice dull at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 13½c; refined, 22½@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and easier; new mess, $13.25@13.30; May, $13.50; mess, $13.62; dressed hogs steady at $5.87½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 12@23c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13@19c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c. Corn in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 37½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 71c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, Oats, and Bran—None here.

HAY—None here.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 14½c. Bacon, 6½c@7½c@8½c. Lard firm; tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet at 20@20½c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, ½ premium. Gold, 110½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.68@1.72. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats steady at 51@53c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon unchanged; hams, 13@13½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Small sales at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 73c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.63; No. 1 white, $1.57½. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand; mixed at 39c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—TOBACCO—Market stiffer for all grades, and very strong.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 29c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour; extra family, $7.50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 60@63c. Oats, 55c. Barley, 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer, but prices nominally unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c. Mess pork, $13.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 81c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.58@1.59; No. 2, $1.48@1.49. Corn quiet, held at 51c. Oats dull at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Refined unsettled; but little doing; 21@21½c for car lots; 21½@23c for small lots.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

From the Masonic Ritual and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

Editor Gazette:

My husband died three years ago, since which time I have supported myself and family as best I could. The Masonic Lodge of which my husband was a member have helped me in ways without number, but, knowing the many dependent on their charity, I have sought to make myself as little as possible a burden to them. An elderly gentleman whose name I have never been able to learn, has often called at times of my greatest extremity, and has always liberally relieved my wants. Late in the last summer, I received a letter from him, enclosing a ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery, and informing me that he would call again. If at any time I should be in extreme want, my ticket drew a prize large enough to make me independent for life, and to enable me to educate my children. I received the money from Taylor & Co., the agents of the lottery, at 16 Wall-st., and have it now securely invested. My unknown friend has often spoken of my husband, as a member of the same Lodge with himself. I am anxious to see him once more, that I may thank him for his last gift. It has proved to be a gift of immense importance to me. Let me, through your columns, thank him.

E. C. ADAMS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next extraordinary drawing will take place on April 4, with one capital prize of $500,000, one of $250,000, one of $25,000, one of $10,000, one of $5,000, together with 642 smaller prizes, amounting in all to $750,000. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled, the highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boxes—Packing Boxes.

Orders filled at the lowest prices promptly, by
DAVID GOODWILLIE,
Cor. N. Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.

E. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates.

COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West; receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices 104 Wabash-av., and 15 South Canal-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.

J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 1 East Lake-st.

Architects.

HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.

W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.

MERIAM & STREET, 39 South Canal-st.

A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.

J. C. COCHRANE & CO., 117 W. Washington-st.

ROBB & WILCOX, 2 South Canal-st.

JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.

JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.

...

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 206 and 208 Wabash-av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.

BURKITT & SUTTON, 268 W. Madison-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Iron Roofing, Cornices.

THE FORD MANF. CO., ...

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

COGSWELL & WEBER, 236 West Washington-st.

WM. R. CLAPP & BRO., 39 West Madison-st.

...

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York Supreme Court.

Alexander M. C. Smith and others
vs.
The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the property and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of 40 cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said company who have established their claims as creditors, and whose dividends are to be ascertained, as follows:

First—All its debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; and,

Second—Judgments actually obtained against such corporation, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third—All other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts on specialties.

Such payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of each day.

(Signed) ANDREW J. SMITH, Receiver.

Notice to the creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York. To all whom it may concern: Supreme Court, State of New York, County of Kings, Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above-entitled action, all creditors of said Manhattan Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims, to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. 2 Pine-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September, 1872, pursuant to the original Section 56, Article II, Chap. 8, Title 4, part III., of the Revised Statutes, or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

RICHARD H BOWNE, Referee.

Dated New York, March 2, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

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THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Addresses to the Republicans of Kansas and Tennessee.

Letter from the Hon. John B. Clark, of Missouri.

Kansas.

To the Republicans of Kansas:

The undersigned, appointed by a meeting of Republicans held at the City of Topeka, on the 23d inst., issue the following address to the people of the State of Kansas. This action is preliminary to the contemplated organization of a movement having for its object the union of the people of the State in a concerted effort to rebuke the corruption and usurpations which have characterized our State and National politics, and brought disgrace upon us as a people and a party.

The purposes and practices which animated and controlled this Convention, which met under the call of the Republican State Central Committee, at Lawrence, Feb. 21, 1872, have, in the main, animated and controlled all the Republican State Conventions that have thus far been held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention; that purpose has been the nomination of the President for re-election, and the corrupt rings that are sapping the life-blood of the nation; and so far as the enunciation of platforms and resolutions by these Conventions is concerned, that has been their only purpose. A state of things through the existence of which the Republican party, so long the dominant party of the nation, is daily losing its vitality, its power for usefulness, and even its very identity.

We are required to believe that fidelity to the President is above fealty to party, and that fealty to the party is above and beyond fealty to the principles upon which the party was founded.

These results are the culmination of the history of the past three years. They are the outgrowth of that species of personalism usually incident to the administration of government by purely military characters, which was inaugurated in this Government at the accession of General Grant to the Executive chair.

It is from their influence we have the greatest evils to apprehend.

It is through their deadening effect upon the public political pulse—a stifling of that vigilance which ever has been and ever must be the price of political liberty—that we have seen the President successfully demand at the hands of Congress the enactment of legislation giving him the power upon a mere pretext, to place a State, or any part of a State of this Union, under absolute, inexorable martial law.

It is to these conditions that we may safely ascribe the existence of that public apathy which has permitted great encroachments upon public liberty—which has accustomed the people to lean for protection in their rights upon the arm of Federal power, rather than upon those agencies so much nearer and more accessible to them, their municipal and State organizations.

It is that centralizing tendency of the time which enables the President to demand and receive the authority of Congress, practically at his own pleasure and volition, to encircle the polls within any of our States or cities with the bayonets of the army, and thus control irrevocably the declarations of the ballot-box or the Convention.

It is to the existence of these facts that we may ascribe, in large part, the successful public robbery which has characterized the official career of many now high in public station.

To that degree has this new dogma come to prevail, which places fealty to the President before fealty to the party, and fealty to principle, that excessive obeisance to the President first, and the party next, has been sufficient to command bestowal of great powers and emoluments, and to silence, almost in infamy, with the stigma of disloyalty to that great personage and party, all who have presumed to indulge in friendly criticisms, are to intimate that the highest conceptions of purity did not prevail in the administration of public affairs.

It is to check this dangerous and growing spirit of absolutism—to correct the rapidly spreading evils of personal ambition and public corruption which necessarily arise from it, and to summarily and effectually rebuke the instigators and perpetrators of these wrongs that we call upon the Republicans of Kansas to unite in an effort to repress this growing evil.

To put a stop to the insidious encroachments of the military upon the civil functions of the Government.

To bring to a sudden and severe termination, by the apprehension and punishment of the offenders, the gigantic system of official robbery which has so long been practised in the name of loyalty to the President first, and to the party next.

To establish a wholesome and effective Civil-Service reform, which shall serve to protect in place the competent and honest official and prevent the appointment to places of honor, trust, and profit, for partisan or other purposes, of incompetents and knaves.

To effect a modification of our revenue system, so that no class or special interest of the country shall be encouraged at the expense of all the rest.

To save the public lands from the rapacity of corporations and monopolies, and secure them to actual settlers.

To establish, as a guarantee against the corrupt use of the Executive patronage, the restriction of the Presidential office to a single term.

To place the United States in sympathy with the spirit of liberty and reform wherever it may be found,—to extend a God-speed to all peoples and all nationalities who are struggling to emulate our glorious example of self-enfranchisement and the achievement of political independence.

M. J. PARROTT,	S. A. RIGGS,
N. A. ADAMS,	S. N. WOOD,
A. THOMAN,	H. C. HASS,
E. G. ROSS,	Committee.

Tennessee.

To the Republicans of Tennessee:

In view of the enlightened and patriotic action of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri in calling a Convention to meet in Cincinnati to determine what course of duty to the great interests of the country demands, we advise the Republicans of Tennessee who maintain similar views to send a delegation to represent them therein. Being satisfied that the present Executive will secure through patronage a renomination in the Convention called to meet in Philadelphia, it becomes our duty to set forth the reasons why all true and faithful Republicans should oppose his re-election and try to secure the nomination and election of a statesman of enlarged views, and generous patriotism and more truly Republican principles.

Three years' experience has convinced us that the present Administration has signally failed to restore harmony to a country distracted by civil war. The tendency of his policy to cement more firmly the antagonism created by conflicting institutions, to strengthen the wall that has so long divided the sections and to intensify sectional antipathies, not only threatens the success of Republican principles, but endangers the stability of the Union.

The permanency of our institutions depends on the voluntary union of the different States and sections. This depends upon the just and equal participation of each State in its share of all the honors, privileges, and immunities guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, or reserved to the States and the people of the States. It is notorious that the people and the States of nearly one-half of the Union have been denied their just share in the patronage of the Administration.

Not only has an unwise and unjust discrimination been made against the section lately in insurrection, but arbitrary laws have been enacted, and enforced, and looking to the Government of the people in these States by the general Government.

The coming political campaign will be maintained by the Administration in direct hostility to the rights and interests of the South, by appeals made to the prejudices of the North. The leader and adviser of the Administration openly declares his purpose to inflame the prejudices of one section against the other, to secure the control of the Government. Thus all the wounds of the late rebellion are to be opened afresh, and set bleeding, with a view to subjugate and calumniate the characters of the living and obedient citizens.

We seek not dominion over our fellow-citizens, but to restore to each the consciousness of his nationality and the pride of liberty and equality in a great and generous republic, that protects alike only freemen yielding a voluntary and spontaneous obedience to laws enacted by themselves.

The Administration and its advisers have refused general amnesty to all American citizens, thus perpetuating an odious, irritating, and infamous badge of degradation long beyond the period demanded by wisdom and an enlarged Christian charity, if not unwisely proscribed at first.

The Administration has been characterized by unwarranted aggressions upon the time-honored rights and the most valued safeguards of civil liberty. The bayonet has been used to overawe the citizen at the ballot-box. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended without adequate cause and the citizens of whole counties been subjected to the reign of the law of the bayonet. The principle of local self-government has been invaded and has almost ceased to act as a check upon centralized power.

The patronage of the Government is a trust, confided by the people to the President as their agent to be used for their good and the prosperity of the nation. It has become under the present Executive his own special property to be used to forward his own ambitious purposes, to punish free thought and free speech, and to purchase or compel a servile compliance with his interests and desires.

Under the misconception of the objects of this trust, and the utter disregard of the high dignity of the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation, the highest stations have been used to reward his almoners and pension his relatives, in almost every instance, either unworthy of unqualified to execute faithfully and efficiently the duties of the office.

He has used his position and power to control the local elections of the States, prescribing the candidates for whom the people should cast their suffrage, and punishing honest and competent officials for refusing to surrender their right of choice to Executive dictation.

The swarms of officers, unknown to the people, that have been sent forth as spies, informers, and political agents, into certain States, as well as the Governments countenanced and sustained by the Administration, are a reproach to American justice and honor.

The Executive has invaded the sanctity of the Senate and demanded, and through the instruments of his will, secured the punishment and degradation of the most enlightened, self-denying, and faithful Republican Senators, for having dared according to the dictates of their consciences to differ with him on a great question of national policy, or still greater question of personal duty.

The limited education of the Executive has been confined mainly to learning the duty of obedience and subordination to rank, and a long period of command has confirmed the habit of enforcing the dictates of an obstinate will. It is not singular that we are called upon to witness the Government reduced to the character of a military camp, and the principle of subordination substituted for voluntary discharge of duty. If an immediate check is not applied, the character of our people will become entirely changed. Their self-governing and self-resisting power will give way before the genius of central domination.

The unprecedented number of defalcations, the extent of corruption everywhere pervading the administration of our public affairs, proves the immediate importance of an effective remedy to preserve the people, already burdened with debt and oppressed by an unnecessary and extravagant expenditure for the several departments of the Government. There are other and grave objections to the present Executive and his advisors, which of themselves should demand a change in the Administration, such as the tampering with the Supreme Court, the means used to force the San Domingo Treaty upon the country, without any reference of so grave a matter to the decision of the people; but our limits will not admit of their consideration. The Democratic party is powerless to effect any change. The fear of a reactionary movement will prevent the patriotic men of Republican faith from going over to a party regarded as looking to a return to a discharged policy. As there will be no Democratic candidate in the field, and the great body of Democrats feel the necessity of a change in the Administration to preserve the liberty, dignity, and rights of the people, they will beyond doubt support the most advanced Republicans in a movement to secure an honest and intelligent Administration, and this upon the most advanced Republican ideas.

We hope that the Republicans of Tennessee who desire to restore their section to its ancient position of equality and honor in the nation, and who oppose the sectionalism of the Administration, its centralizing tendency, its corruption in office, its military spirit, its undignified and improper use of the Government patronage, will unite with us in sending a delegation of Republicans to the Cincinnati Convention.

HON. JOS. S. FOWLER,
JOHN TRENBATH,
COL. I. N. WALKER,
HON. E. H. EAST,
C. C. GIERS,
HON. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
MILTON COCKRILL,
JESSE WARREN,
CAPT. SAMUEL LYON,
COL. JAS. CHAMBERLIN,
THOS. J. BAILEY.

Missouri.

John B. Clark, the member for Missouri of the National Republican Executive Committee, and who signed the call for the Convention at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, has written a letter to the New York *Tribune*, under date of Feb. 23, from which we extract the following:

His [Grant's] nomination would be especially unfortunate for Missouri. The Republicans can carry the State with a nomination that will command the hearty support of all classes of the party. They gave Grant 25,000 majority in 1868, and since then more than 20,000 colored men have been enfranchised, while immigration has been largely in their favor. It is not pretended that above 40,000 rebels were enfranchised by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment removing disabilities; so that, with a nomination which will command the hearty support of those who have felt aggrieved at the action of the President, the Republicans could hardly fail to carry the State by a good majority.

It cannot be denied that Missouri Republicans have much to complain of. The appointments of the principal officers have been peculiarly unfortunate in that State. Scarcely any of the old and tried Republicans have been recognized, while men unheard of before have been promoted. Three of the leading Federal offices in the State are filled by men who were never known to be Republicans, and who, perhaps, never voted the Republican ticket until after their appointment, and it is doubtful whether they have done so since. However this may be, it is an admitted fact that they are entirely without influence, and have no claims for such favors at the hands of a Republican Administration. In one of these offices, having from 100 to 200 subordinates, more than one-half are Democrats, and of that half the majority are Irish Democrats. And these men have the ear of the President, and chiefly control the appointments, while the Congress Representatives are seldom, if ever, consulted, except as to the appointment of cross-roads Postmasters, and other minor officers. So completely have they been disregarded that the State has now but one or two general appointments. A Missourian in Washington is almost as much a stranger as he would be in Rome or St. Petersburg. They are nowhere to be found in the Departments. There is scarcely one, except Judge Drake of the Court of Claims, holding a place higher than the lowest grade of clerkships, and not more than six or eight of those.

Out of this ill-timed proscription have come the misfortunes of the Republican party in Missouri. Of course, we do not look with much eagerness to a continuation of this condition of affairs. * * * We do not believe it a good policy to force upon the party a candidate obnoxious to a portion of it, and who cannot harmonize all the elements that compose it. There is more than one good man in the country, and we have several close States to carry—States that are essential to success, and which a few hundred votes turned against us would lose to us. Can we then safely nominate one whose nomination will be followed by bolting and dissension, and which will endanger success in the States which will turn the scale of victory or defeat, and where the real struggle is to be fought.

Scene at An Art Sale in Rome.

Miss Brewster's Correspondence with the Philadelphia Bulletin.

This sale of the Ciceruacchio statuette gave us a chance of witnessing a curious scene—a sort of quiet duel between Madame Ratazzi (the Princess Wyse-Buonaparte), and a Russian of mysterious position, a Madame Jacobi. Madame Ratazzi began bidding for Ciceruacchio, as a piece of political play acting, it is supposed; and Madame Jacobi, finding that Madame Ratazzi was her competitor, resolved to have it at any price. She said exultingly to an artist after the fair, I am told, "I was determined to have it because I hate Madame Ratazzi; she is *antipatico* to me."

The difference of action in the two women was very great. I sat close beside each. Madame Ratazzi was seated. Madame Jacobi was standing, and directly back of Mad. Ratazzi's chair. Madame Jacobi is a pretty, eager-looking little woman, rather light hair and complexion, quiet and concentrated, though all nerve and fire. She must have been very attractive in youth. Madame Ratazzi is stout, languid, and indifferent. On her face is an eternal smile. It never changes, and gives her a wax-doll expression. But her eyes are the wonder of her face, and must have been her great weapon. The eyelid is a great heavy one and covers the eye completely; when she lifts it the effect is magical, for under this sleepy lid, so suggestive of poppy and mandragora, you see the cold, dark Corsican eye of the Bonaparte, half snake, half houri. When Madame Jacobi gave the last bid, Madame Rattazzi turned and looked up at her with the dead smile and sleepy eye-lid. Madame Jacobi looked down on her as if she would like to slay the Rattazzi, then and there. Three times Madame Ratazzi contended for things. It was amusing to watch her. She sat cross-legged, leaning back, as if half asleep. Pittara, the clever animal painter, a sharp, wiry little man, watched her lips and bid for her. Madame Ratazzi did not take the trouble to speak; that smiling mouth just moved; not a sound passed through them, and her head lazily and sleepily nodded assent or refusal. For the benefit of my lady readers, I will tell that she was dressed in violet or mauve faille, trimmed with ruches of white satin; she had on a gold necklace, with purple enameled marguerites; the ear-rings and bracelets were also marguerites. Madame Jacobi was dressed in a light silk, and diamond solitaires.

Dolly Varden.

From the New York Mail.

We have received an inquiry as to who Dolly Varden is, or was. Dolly Varden was the charming daughter of a London locksmith, Gabriel Varden by name, and lived in the reign of George the Third. She afterwards became Mrs. Joe Willett. For further information we would refer our inquirer to a certain book of reference called "Barnaby Rudge," written by one Charles Dickens, an author of some local reputation. Wether the lady in question was given to wearing materials of a startling loud character in color and pattern this deponent has no knowledge nor information sufficient to form a belief. About a year ago, however, some inspired *modiste* rechristened what were then known "cretonnes," and called them "Dolly Vardens." The name was at first confined to chintzes, but it spread to other materials. At a late dry-goods exposition "Dolly Varden" silks were exhibited, and now whole costumes, whose like was never seen on sea or shore, are named after the charming and coquettish little daughter of a London locksmith.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Forest-Tree Planting, with Estimate of Cost—Seed Corn: a New Wonder: 290 Bushels to the Acre—Experiments in Corn-Culture—Plows and Plowing—Reflections on the Present Situation.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 9.

"The Farm and Garden" was the first to call attention to the planting of forest-trees on the prairies, for shelter and for timber. Fifteen years ago, the writer began to put in practice his theory, by planting 35,000 one-year-old silver-maple seedlings that he purchased at the East. These were set in rows four feet each way, in shelter-belts about four rods in width, and covered about twelve acres. To this has been added an acre of white-willow and three acres of European larch.

At that time the maple-seedlings cost, including freight, about $12 per 1,000; now they can be had at $2, or, 3,000, enough for an acre, for $6,—white ash, one year old, at $3 or $4 a thousand, and larch at $6 to $10. If I could have had plants of the larch at the time of my first planting, they would have been worth $1,000 per acre at this time for fence-posts.

Fifteen years ago, we did not look forward so much to the value of the timber as to the shelter that it might afford to the cereal crops, the orchard, and for the protection of the stock. At that time I could purchase oak-posts at the depot for $7 per 100; now, the price is double,—thus giving double the importance to timber-planting, without lessening the value for shelter. In 1858, I purchased lumber by the car-load, in Chicago, such as I required for farm-buildings and for fencing, at from $7 to $8 per m; now, the same lumber is held at $20 to $22, and the freights have changed from $4 to $6 per m, while farm-labor is at least double, and, at best, of a greatly inferior quality. For these and other reasons, the planting of forest-trees for the use of the farm, and to grow timber for sale, comes to us with pressing importance. It is true that the new Stock law will relieve us in a measure from the intolerable burden; but there are left us so many needs for this material that we should begin to provide each farm, as soon as possible, with a full supply.

The great drain on our oak forests for cooper-stuff is enormous, and, within a few years, there has grown up a new demand for the soft woods, for berry-baskets, and peach and vegetable-crates, which is rapidly absorbing this class of timber. Poplar, lime, cottonwood, sycamore, gum, hackbury, willow, and aspen have a new value, and may justly claim a place in our forest-planting. Ash, for agricultural implements and carriages, and the Osage-orange, are coming more and more in demand, with an annual increase in price.

That a due proportion of forests, say one-fifth of the area of the country, would have a valuable influence on the rainfall, is beyond a question; but that is simply a patriotic idea, that would benefit the whole population, and present no particular incentive to individual effort in the planting of forest trees; and we, therefore, leave that consideration out of the question, and come directly to the profits that may accrue, per acre, to the individual who engages in it for his own particular advantage. Fifteen years ago, we could not obtain such forest-tree seedlings as would have been required. At that time the European larch was considered an ornamental tree for the town, not to exceed half a dozen in number; now, one grower, at Waukegan, has 10,000,000 of the plants for sale, of one and two years' growth. Then, at Elgin and Dundee, in our State, and at Lyons, Iowa, are also large numbers, grown for the purpose of making new forests on the prairies. Mr. Robert Douglass, of Waukegan, had been familiar with the larch plantations in Scotland, and boldly entered upon the growing of the young seedlings by the million; and this when as yet there was no apparent demand for them. But, so soon as the trees were ready for planting, there came a demand for them, not only for shelter-belts on the prairies, but for planting in the older States, along the coast. The business has annually been extended until the present time, when others have also gone into it, and the price of the plants is so low that all can afford to plant more or less of them. The farmers of the prairie owe to Mr. Douglass a debt of gratitude for his far-seeing and bold endeavor to give them a forest tree that will hold the first position in our catalogue of trees for useful and ornamental purposes.

No prairie farm is attractive without trees, and, if there was no other object but the satisfaction that one might have in this direction, the trees should be planted. Yet, when we may grow an average of 2 1-2 cords of wood per annum on an acre for the first twenty years, or may grow 2,000 railroad ties in that time, beside a large amount of fire-wood, fence-poles, vineyard stakes and posts, we should have no hesitation in planting at once. The first cost of the young trees and the planting is but a trifle, while the after-culture for three or four years is the same as that of corn, after which the trees need no further attention of the kind. In order to show the cost of the leading kinds of house-trees I will give the cost per acre. In most cases the one-year old seedlings are as good as older ones, and much better for planting. The larch should be two years old and pines six inches high, which will be from two to three years from the seed:

3,000 one-year old larch	$18 00
3,000 two-year old larch	30 00
3,000 sugar maple	6 00
3,000 silver maple	6 00
3,000 poplar	9.00
3,000 white ash	12 00
3,000 elm	9 00
3,00 Osage orange	7.80

Cuttings of willow and cottonwood cost about $5 for an acre.

One man, with a spade, will set about 2,000 of these plants in a day, and should not be over two days setting an acre. Nurserymen will set more than double this number; but the common farmer is not an expert at this kind of work, and must have more time. He may, therefore, add to the cost of his acre of trees $3 for selling, and a half a day to the acre for cultivating, and half a day for pulling weeds out of the rows. His trees will cost him, the first year, from $12 to $36 per acre, depending on the variety selected.

Bryant's book on forest planting will be found useful, as it gives full directions in regard to this kind of work; it may be obtained at any of the bookstores. The man who has the means will plant larch, ash, and Osage, as these stand, in their order, the most valuable for prairie farms. The growing of forest-tree seedlings is a business pursued by a class of men who make it a specialty, and are not engaged in the general nursery business. Dealers and nurserymen make sale of these plants, but they generally charge about double that I have named above; it is, therefore, a matter of economy to purchase of first hands. Through the agency of Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry, we are likely to have some wholesome changes in the tree traffic, as well as seeds and agricultural implements. Those having plants for sale should advertise, in order to reach the tree-planter direct, instead of depending on dealers.

SEED CORN.

The subject of new varieties of corn continues to interest farmers, and new parties continue to appear on the stage of action; but, so far as I can learn, they are not meeting with so much success as usual. The Judson Branching Corn, which came out with such bold confidence, is quietly subsiding. Here is a document from Ohio which I wish to give in full, for it is difficult to determine whether the man is in earnest, or sends out his circular as a broad farce on the whole system of the Brobdignag writers now before the public. Of course, no one will be expected to carry his credulity so far as to send $2 for a sample of Hungarian Corn. I think it is Blackstone who lays it down as good law that to charge a person with stealing a saw-mill is no slander, for the reason that the act is considered impossible; and to sue a man for damages who makes such representation of his corn as is found in the circular below, would result in a failure, for no sane man could expect such a yield. Some of our Farmers' Clubs are taking up this subject and will probably make it a little too warm for some of these gentry, by instituting suits for obtaining money under false pretences. This is the manner in which the new wonder is sent out to the confiding farmer:

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Two years ago, my brother sent me, from Hungaria three grains of corn, which (not thinking much of it at the time) I planted in a fence-corner of my garden, recalling from time to time the circumstance connected therewith to my mind, but never thought much of it until I found on three stalks eleven as large ears as could be found anywhere. Last year I planted the grain on nearly an acre of ground and raised, with ordinary culture, 290 bushels of corn from it. This corn looks like the ordinary white corn, is unsurpassed for any purpose, and ripens middling early. One-half of it I intend to sell to my neighbors, keeping some for myself, and the rest I offer for sale throughout the United States, at the rate of $2 a pint. Those wanting to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure this seed will do well to apply soon, as I intend to send only five pints to a county, as far as the seed will reach.

As I employ no agents, and this being the first year this corn is out, all those desiring this seed, and in order to prevent fraud, will have to send their orders direct to me. Send the amount, either through Post Office money-orders or by express, and I will send you the seed as desired; but be careful to give the address, in plain letters, in full.

If those in a neighborhood send their orders together, so that I can send in one package to one address, they will save express charges.

Orders filled in the order they are received. Those sending orders after the corn is exhausted will have their money returned to them.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXPERIMENTS IN CORN-CULTURE.

Mr. H. H. McAfee, Farm Superintendent of the University of Wisconsin, has published in the *Country Gentleman* his experiments in corn-culture for 1871. He planted

White Australian, yielding per acre	77 66
Cherokee, yielding per acre	60 62
Early yellow dent, yielding per acre	55 11
Dutton, yielding per acre	50 48
Sanford, yielding per acre	47 62

The above was planted 3½ by 3½ feet, three grains in the hill, cultivated three times, and hoed once.

Seven varieties, as below, were planted 4 feet by 4 feet:

	Bushels per acre.
Blue Australian	38.78
Cherokee	47.17
Dutton	33.78
Sanford	34.94
Pearl pop-corn	29.98
Joint pop-corn	15.66
Early yellow pop-corn	9.36

"The Joint Pop-Corn, though but two years from a fine sample of Judson Joint Pop Corn, seems to have lost its branching character already." This is rather adverse testimony for Branching Corn. The average yield per acre from thirty-eight experiments was 52.95 bushels per acre at the time of husking, 70 pounds of ears being estimated for a bushel of shelled corn.

Mr. McAfee closes with this remarkable paragraph:

The coming corn for the Northwest is, to my mind, a plant which, when one grain is planted, will throw up three good stalks, and each stalk will bear two good ears 12 inches long, with 20 rows of grain not less than five-eighths of an inch long, with a small butt to the ear, and grains clear up to the point; and this with as small an amount of foliage and stalk as will make so much corn. Such corn, growing 3½ by 3½ feet apart, would yield 250 to 330 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

Is it to be wondered at, that farmers patronize humbugs, when men in high places put forth such extravagant statements of the prospective yields of some new variety as that above? Because Nature now and then produces giants in her several departments, it does not follow that she will go out of her regular routine to repeat it in ordinary.

It is the overgrown animal, the monster vegetable, the great orb-like fruit, and the bushel of cereals winnowed from a thousand bushels, that attract attention and sweep down the premiums at our fairs. It is not the best-managed crop, one that has paid the best percentage of profit over the cost of its production, that is commended. And, so long as this state of things continues, the farmer may be led to look for new wonders that will throw all past efforts in the shade.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

I have several letters in regard to the relative draught of walking and sulky plows. In answer to these, I will give the report of the trial of plows by the Committee at the Iowa State Fair, held at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 12, 1871:

	Width of cut.	Depth of furrow.	Draught in pounds.
Buford & Co.	13½	6½ inches.	325
Deere & Co.	13½	6½ inches.	325
Grand De Tour	13½	6½ inches.	325
Davenport	13½	6½ inches.	325
Sulky:			
No. 3 Jones	14½	6 inches.	275
Skinner	13	6 inches.	300
Crossley	14	6 inches.	250

Carrying driver of 170 pounds.

This corroborates what I have before stated in regard to the value of the riding-plow, and the advantages of having them constructed for the use of three horses. A boy of a dozen years, who can manage a team, can do a full day's plowing with a sulky-plow, when he could do nothing with a walking-plow. Before we had scouring plows, the hardest part of farm-work was to follow the plow all day, and none but the strongest and most hardy could do a full day's work with such plows as we then had. I am proud of our walking-plows, and do not expect to see them go out of use; but I do expect to see the sulky-plow driven by the boy, the aged farmer, and the invalid,—three classes of persons who ought to have their rights; nor would I object to see a fair young girl take her place on the seat in case of need, to aid her father or brother, or to give her blood a more free circulation, in order to bring the roses back to her cheeks, or give them a deeper hue.

Then, for this new kind of meadow and prairie trench-plowing, we need a sulky-plow for three horses. The forward plow must be a light, keen-edged turf-plow, that will shave the turf just below the crowns of the plant,—thus separating and killing all the roots below that point, when these roots, by rapid decay, may furnish plant-food, and also materially change the mechanical and chemical condition of the soil. It is folly to talk of great yields of corn without putting the soil in proper condition. We must not forget that "Nature works by general, not by special laws."

If a man would offer us a new kind of oats, that would yield 280 bushels to the acre, we we would look at him with astonishment; but we would not be apt to take his word for it. When a man tells me of big crops, I am more interested in the manner of culture than in the variety of seed planted, though this point is not to be overlooked. At the last meeting of our Farmers' Club, the subject under discussion was the condition of the soil as regards water, and this brought up the subject of the preparation of the soil for the cereal crops, which is the subject at the next meeting. In both of these propositions, the plow and plowing hold a prominent place.

We have come to a point in farming where the profits are not large. It is a point, also, that is being reached by almost all other branches of labor. We cannot get out of this by any speculative process, for that is out of the question, and the only way is by a more prudent management of capital and labor. We must begin to take a more comprehensive view of things, and among these is the permanent improvement of our farms, and to make available all of our resources, not by overwork, but in a proper application. We must begin to look at things for ourselves, to study up the situation, and to know if these things be so or not. RURAL.

THE APIARY.

Progress of Apiculture as a Science—Bee-Keepers' Meetings—Ventilation of Hives—Untimely Death of Bees.

From our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., March 9.

The progress of apiculture as a science may be noted by the increasing number of Bee-Keepers' Societies. They range from our National Association down to the County and Township Societies; and, in all, there is manifested a spirit of interest, and a genuine desire for an increase of knowledge. The reports of their meetings, as compared with those of a few years past, show no small degree of improvement. The progress in bee-culture can readily be seen in comparing discussions and articles of years ago with those of late date. Many questions that were formerly so puzzling are now very plain. Yet there remain many mysteries to clear away, and some important problems to work out, before the science of Apiculture will be fully established. When that time comes we may hope to see it taught in our schools with the other practical sciences.

A State Apiarian Society was recently formed in Indiana. They have many prominent bee-keepers in that State, who take a deep interest in the advancement of scientific bee-keeping. It is the only State that issues a semi-monthly bee-journal, and this will undoubtedly be soon changed to a weekly. At the above-mentioned bee-keepers' meeting, much was said about the ventilating of hives in winter. Dr. Wright, who is President of the Society, opposes upward ventilation. He prepares his bees for winter by enclosing the top and sides of the brood-chamber in a wrapping of paper, tearing the bottom entirely open, covered only with a screen, so that the foul air may be purified by contact with the air without. Another gentleman contended that a ventilating space above the brood-chamber is essential, in order that the condensed vapor may have a chance to settle, and not be absorbed by the honey. This appears to be a rather poor argument for upward ventilation. If there was less ventilation, a smaller amount of condensed vapor would be present in the hive, and, consequently, less frost would appear in the combs. It is heat that the combs absorb, and not condensed vapor, which only settles on them. Mr. McNab favored little or no ventilation, and said that his experience with ventilation did not accord with Dr. Wright's, or the other bee-keepers'. His best colonies had no top ventilation, and very little at the bottom. There seemed to be much difference of opinion, at this meeting, about the ventilation of hives; and it is very evident that bee-keepers have heretofore treated it too lightly. They just seem to be waking up to the fact, and the result will probably be an improvement in the method of keeping our hives supplied with pure air during their wintering. Several of those present spoke of the great loss of bees this winter, entire, or part of, swarms dying without any apparent cause. This matter was discussed, and various were the suppositions given as to the cause. It was generally believed that the disease which has decimated the colonies of bees in many sections of that State was dysentery. Improper food, insufficient or too free ventilation, and the excessive cold weather were other reasons advanced to explain the untimely death of so many swarms that had their homes stored with a sufficiency of honey. My readers will perhaps remember that, in a former letter, I attributed this to the small number of young bees in the hives, and also to undue ventilation.

Occasionally I receive letters of inquiry on subjects relating to Apiculture, that contain so many questions it would take more time to answer than I could well spend on each over-eager correspondent. Very few and concise questions are cheerfully replied to; but people should not expect essays. A young gentleman writes from Wisconsin, asking how a new beginner shall commence an apiary. He says he has carefully perused Langstroth's bee-book, but cannot find the desired instruction there. This is rather strange, as Mr. Langstroth treats his subject very thoroughly, and is sufficiently explicit in giving directions for stocking and locating an apiary. Perhaps the young gentleman overlooked Chapter XV., page 279, in the latest edition. He further states that his object in keeping bees is more to experiment than to realize profits. Very likely he will gain his object. Should he meet with success in his experiments, it is hoped that he will give due account to the bee-keeping fraternity.

There are now many sources of obtaining bee-knowledge. We point the beginners to the standard works upon this subject, among which are "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee" and "Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping." Nearly every agricultural paper, and some that are not, contain an apiary department. There are journals devoted entirely to the subject of bee-culture, and it would be well that every bee-keeper should have plenty of reading on this subject.

Yesterday morning we had a heavy sleet that bent and bowed the conifers, and made all things out of doors look ice bound; but the soft south wind soon changed the ice to water, and the lawn was a field of muddy slush. I got out, but found the hives all safe from the sleety storm. The buds are visibly enlarged, and, in a few days more, the bees will be on the maple, the willow, and the cedar, when we may consider that the spring is with us. ELLA.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

To Subscribers Sending Inquiries—Colic and Bots—Splint—Blood Out of Order.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 8.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TO SUBSCRIBERS SENDING INQUIRIES.

I wish to say again that I desire them to give their names and residences, and to write only on one side of the paper. If those who seek information through "The Field and Stable" do not wish to have their names, or place of residence published, they simply may say so in their letters, and names or residences will not be printed. All anonymus letters will henceforth, without discrimination, wander into the waste basket. Further, it is also very desirable that the inquiries be, as much as possible, to the point,—that is, giving in a few words a clear and accurate description of the symptoms observed, and of the conditions under which the animals are living, especially as far as the same may have some influence upon the disease or defect about which information is wanted. All inquiries have to be addressed to "Veterinarian, Manhattan, Kan."

COLIC AND BOTS.

Several inquiries have been received about "Colic" and "Bots," topics which have been fully discussed in former numbers of THE TRIBUNE. As to Bots, which are larvæ of the gad-fly ("gastrus equi"), it is but very seldom, and then only extraordinary circumstances, that horses are dangerously injured by the same. There is no remedy against them, for bots do not feed upon the contents of the stomach, but upon the secretions of the mucous membrane itself; therefore, to poison or kill them, without killing the horse, is impossible. One who is afraid of Bots has to groom and to clean his horse properly during the summer, and to remove the eggs of the gad-fly deposited on the horse's forelegs, neck, shoulders, and mane; for that is the surest prevention. Horses kept in the stable throughout the whole year have no Bots.

As to Colic, it must be considered impossible to give a prescription—and that, apparently, is desired in the inquiries—that will answer in all cases. A great many, and perhaps a majority of those Colic patients that die, are killed either by too much medicines, by drenching and pouring the medicines into the windpipe, or into the lungs; or by depriving them of the necessary rest by driving or riding them about. Exemption from labor, or any other exercise, is needed very much in order to allow the digestive organs to avail themselves of all the resources of the whole organism, and to enable them to restore the interrupted digestion and the peristaltic motion; for, in every case of Colic, the latter is either interrupted, or is irregular, abnormal, which we can ascertain very easily by putting our ear to the horse's abdomen. If no noise in the digestive canal is heard, the peristaltic motion, of course, is interrupted, has ceased, and to restore the same must be our first effort. In such a case, we have to give a physic. If the grumbling in the abdominal cavity of a Colic patient is irregular, unsteady, etc., spasms, morbid irritations, etc., probably are the causes. Either must be removed,—the former by anti-spasmodic remedies, and the latter by medicines which, according to circumstances, will give ease,—mucilagenous substances,—or will bring into motion the contents of the stomach and intestines,—a physic. For the former purpose, gum-camphor, probably, is one of the best and most reliable remedies known. In some cases of Colic—Wind-Colic—the digestion not only is interrupted, but also the food in the stomach and intestines undergoes a process of decomposition, and gases are developed. In such cases our endeavor must be to move as quickly as possible, as well the decomposing and gas-developing contents of the stomach as the gases themselves. The latter, according to circumstances, may be removed in different ways; first, mechanically, when in the stomach, by means of an œsophagus-tube; secondly, by binding the same by means of chemical agencies,—for instance, with ammonia, hepar sulphuris, etc.; and, finally, also, in an indirect way, by promoting the peristaltic motions of the intestines,—that is, by giving a physic, or by such other remedies as accelerate that motion,—for instance, by giving caraway-seed. Hence, we may say the principal treatment against Colic consists: first, in giving the animal rest, so that the whole vital force of the animal organism may be left free, to be directed against, and to remove, those obstacles which have to be considered as the next or immediate cause of the Colic, and to restore the digestive process to a normal condition. Second, in promoting by all possible means the peristaltic motion of the intestines, by giving the patient a physic; and, thirdly, where the peristaltic motion is spasmodic or irregular, in giving anti-spasmodic medicines, and in removing the cause, as far as it is within our power to do so. Therefore, in a common case of Colic, it would be advisable to give to a middle-sized, full-grown horse, about one ounce and a half of powered aloes, two drachms of calomel, three drachms to half an ounce of powdered gum-camphor, and one ounce of powdered marsh-mallow root, mixed all together with a little water, and formed into three pills. During the spring and summer, when horses are kept on green food, the doses may be taken about one-third smaller. As long, however, as a common case of Colic is attended with but very little fever, or with no fever at all,—in other words, as long as the pulse does not rise above fifty beats in a minute, perfect rest given to the patient, and a good bedding on which the sick horse may be allowed to roll as much as he pleases, may be perfectly sufficient and not any medicine at all may be required.

Of course, a great variety of remedies are recommended and used against Colic, and, may be, still more, against Bots. Almost every blacksmith, every horse-jockey, and every quack, has his "never-failing" nostrums, by which, every year, a great many valuable horses are killed, which, if entirely left alone, most probably would have recovered. One injurious medicine especially—that is, tincture of opium—is used very frequently, and against that I wish to caution the readers of THE TRIBUNE, for opium, although it may to some extent quiet the nerves and temporarily lessen the pain, produces constipation, and retards the peristaltic motion of the intestines; consequently, instead of removing, it tends to increase the immediate cause of Colic. For further information I have to refer to former numbers of THE TRIBUNE.

SPLINT.

J. H., Goshen, Ind., inquires about Splint,—an ailiment which has been treated of quite recently in these columns. Therefore, I will only repeat now that that part of a horse's leg which is called the shank contains three bones,—a larger one in front and in the middle, and two smaller ones, one on each side of the posterior surface of the larger one. These smaller bones are fastened to the larger one, in young horses mainly by means of fibrous tissue, and in old horses mainly by means of osseous substance. Further, the fore-knee or carpus joint consists of seven small bones, one of which, the "os multangulum," is resting almost entirely upon the head of the inner small bone of the shank, the small metacarpal or splint bone. If, now, the horse is bow-legged, or if the formation of the fore-knee is such a one as not to distribute the weight of the body proportionately upon all three bones of shank, but to throw more than its due share upon the "os multangulum," and, consequently also, upon the inner small metacarpal bone, that thin and rather small bone, very likely, gives way, and the fibrous or osseous connection between that bone and the large metacarpal bone will be strained, or, maybe, partially severed. More or less inflammation, and, in consequence of it, exudation and swelling, which latter constitute the so-called Splint, will be the necessary results. Hence, in order to cure a Splint, we have first to remove the cause, and have to relieve the inner metacarpal or splint bone of its disproportionate share of the weight it has to bear. This can be done, either by lowering the inside, or by raising the outside of the hoof; the former, by means of pairing away some horn between the toe and inner heel; the latter, by putting on a shoe which is considerable thicker between the toe and the outer heel than between the toe and the inner heel.

Another inquiry concerning the

"BLOOD OUT OF ORDER"

in horses, I cannot answer, for that is a common phrase,—invented probably by "Condition-Powder men,"—which covers almost all chronic diseases the horse is subject to, and also the results of want, poor care, and bad treatment. VETERINARIAN.

The Legend of Gambrinus.

The popular legend of Gambrinus, as related by Prof. John Fiske, is as follows: Gambrinus was a fiddler, who, being jilted by his sweetheart, went out into the woods to hang himself. As he was sitting on a limb, with the cord around his neck preparatory to taking the fatal plunge, suddenly a tall man in a green coat appeared before him and offered his services. He might become as wealthy as he liked, and make his sweetheart burst with vexation at her own folly; but in thirty years he must give up his soul to Beelzebub. The bargain was struck, for Gambrinus thought thirty years was a long time to enjoy one's self in, and perhaps the devil might get him in any event—as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb. Aided by Satan he invented chiming bells and lager-beer—for both of which achievements he is held in grateful remembrance by Teutons. No sooner had the holy Roman Emperor quaffed a gallon or two of the new beverage than he made Gambrinus Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders; and then it was the fiddler's turn to laugh at the discomfiture of his old sweetheart. Gambrinus kept clear of women, says the legend, and so lived in peace. For thirty years he sat beneath his belfry with the chimes, meditatively drinking beer, with his nobles and burghers around him. Then Beelzebub sent Jocko, one of his imps, with orders to bring back Gambrinus before midnight. But Jocko was, like Swiveller's Marchioness, ignorant of the taste of beer, never having drunk of it even in a sip, and the Flemish schoppen were too much for him. He fell into a drunken sleep and did not wake up till noon next day, at which he was so mortified that he had not the face to go back to hell at all. So Gambrinus lived on tranquility for a century or two, and drank so much beer that he turned into a beer-barrel.

A FAMILY OF SWINDLERS.

The Elias Crowd and Their Rascalities—Defrauding Cuban Sympathizers—A Cincinnati Cheat—The Sawdust Game—A Fraudulent Tea and Coffee Company—The Geneva Watch Swindle.

From the New York Tribune, March 7.

Further investigation, made yesterday by *Tribune* reporters, demonstrated that there still remained other schemes of fraud concocted by the Elias crowd no less extensive and heartless than those which the *Tribune* has already exposed.

The first floor of No. 18 Bond street consisting of two large parlors, is ostensibly the office of a "Great Gift Enterprise," which, according to the circulars sent to all parts of the country, is benevolently designed "for the benefit of the wives and children of Cuban patriots, who, at the hands of Valmaseda's Spanish soldiers, have suffered untold hardships, and, in many instances, horrible deaths." The man who manages the affairs of the office is John L. Constantine, with many aliases, and late of "saw-dust fame" at No. 81 Canal street. He is also the general agent for Ellis H. Elias, the philanthropist, who, under the modest disguise of Mason, Morgan & Co., conducts the Emigrant Protective Agency. The circulars, which are disseminated, after drawing a harrowing picture of the sufferings of the Cuban patriots' wives and children, appeals in affecting language to Cuban sympathisers for their aid in carrying out the efforts to assist the sufferers. The appeal proceeds to say that, "for the price of $1, the holder of a ticket may not only be entitled to listen to a concert given by many prima donnas who have volunteered their services for the cause, the concert to be held on the 1st of April next," (suggestive day) "at the Academy of Music, but also be entitled to draw one of many prizes, some of which are valued at $20,000; and at the same time feel that he is contributing largely to the liberation of the Cubans from the Spanish yoke." This enterprise is nominally presided over by Senora Elena Alams, all efforts to communicate with whom, however, have thus far proved unavailing. In using the above name the shrewdness of these rascals is again exhibited. The name of Aldama, the Cuban leader whose estates, worth millions, were confiscated by the Spaniards, instantly fires the Cuban patriot's heart, and by writing the name of the reputed Senora like that of Aldama, with the omission of a single letter, which might not be noticed, or be deemed a typographical error by the reader, Elias endeavors to convey the impression that the famous patriot's wife is the great mover in the enterprise, and calculates that money will accordingly pour in.

The back parlor was occupied, yesterday, by persons engaged in sending circulars out of the city, while the front room was reserved for inquirers after tickets; but the revelations in the *Tribune* caused the occupants to act very cautiously, and even to refuse to sell tickets at the office. They offered, however, to forward them to any place out of town, upon receipt by letter of money sent by any person to whom they had addressed a circular.

The Elias crowd are about engaging in additional fraudulent enterprises, such as a project for paying the French war debt, and other schemes, which it will be the future duty of the *Tribune* to expose. Some of their past operations are detailed below.

In former times the Eliases operated in the Western States. Cincinnati was their headquarters. The last one left that city in January, 1870, after swindling the inhabitants of that city out of about $50,000 by means of a most impudent gift enterprise. A younger brother of Ellis H. Elias had at that time a jewelry store on West Fourth street, Cincinnati. In November, 1869, he advertised extensively in the Cincinnati papers that he intended to retire from business, and would dispose of his valuable stock, which everybody was invited to inspect, by means of a gift concert, which was to come off at Mozart Hall, on the 15th of January, 1870. The tickets for this concert were to cost $1, and the purchasers were entitled, beside, to a chance in the drawing, which was to be held at the end of the concert. In his advertisements Elias impudently referred to a number of prominent Cincinnatians for the probity of his character. Although it was speedily ascertained that none of the persons referred to knew anything about him, the tickets sold rapidly, and on the day of the drawing Elias had sold all except about 1,000. The drawing took place, no one drew a prize, and, on the following day, Elias fled with his whole stock to New York. The indignation of the Cincinnatians was intense, and the *Commercial*, *Gazette*, *Enquirer*, *Times*, and *Chronicle* denounced the rascal in unmeasured terms, but the police failed to do anything.

On the 19th of November, 1870, Colonel Whitney's detectives arrested Joseph Cisco, James Wilson, Samuel Florence, Adolph Mart, Charles E. McGill, Charles Bruff, George Mitchell, and Patrick Dave, on the charge of offering counterfeit money for sale. These men stoutly denied the charge. On making a search the detectives found a counterfeit $10 bill in their office, which was all that was needed to establish the *corpus delicti*. Cisco and Wilson were the ostensible chiefs, but really acted under the orders and direction of their principal, Ellis H. Elias. They were held for examination, and bail was required in $10,000. Ellis H. Elias was forced to appear, as he feared that Cisco and Wilson would "squeal," or, in other words, disclose all the facts of his connection with the business. He accordingly went to a well-known livery stable keeper, and urged him to become bail for Cisco and Warren, offering at the same time to secure him by a deposit of $10,000 in Government bonds. The gentleman applied to refused, but Elias, afterward, by making the deposit mentioned, secured a person who furnished the bail required. All the persons arrested were held to bail, but since then they have not been seen. The bail has been forfeited, and Colonel Whitley has been unable to secure their attendance for trial. The United States detectives say that Elias and his brothers are the promoters of all the bogus jewelry swindles, and are connected with all the so-called "sawdust games" in the city, and are also the originators of the smuggling circulars.

The bogus jewelry fraud is similar in origin to the Geneva watch game. Elaborate advertisements and flaming circulars are distributed, inviting the attention of the credulous to sales of jewelry at rates ruinous to a legitimate trade, either as the result of bankruptcy, or based upon some equally plausible reason. The Milton jewelry trade was one of this sort, and numberless people were humbugged into buying worthless articles, utterly unfit for respectable people to wear.

The "sawdust game" is based, (for it is still carried on) on a lithographed circular in which counterfeit money is offered for sale. The country is flooded with these circulars, and many persons are found who are anxious to avail themselves of the tempting offers. One circular of this kind, forwarded to this city yesterday, and handed to a *Tribune* reporter, purports to come from George Harrington, at No. 172 Broadway, who is said by the United States officials to be Elias under an *alias*. This circular offers to send counterfeit money, securely packed, by express, on advance payment of sums ranging from $25 to $100, according to amount ordered. The victim, after forwarding the advance payment, receives in due time a box, on which the remaining charges are to be paid on delivery. The box is either filled with sawdust or contains a sealed envelope. Enclosed in the latter is a note requesting the recipient not to be discouraged, as this proceeding is "only a blind," and the course is adopted to delude "the authorities;" and asserting that, to shield the purchaser from danger, an empty box is sent, but that the money which is packed in a different manner will be sent on notice of the receipt of the box. This explanation is generally satisfactory, but after long waiting if the person victimized becomes impatient and threatens, he receives a reply stating that he is known and his correspondents are not to be got at; that he has rendered himself amenable to the law, and that his name and all the circumstances will be made public if he does not "shut up." This threat suffices, and the swindler retains the advances made.

The smuggling circular swindle consists in sending circulars stating that the writer has a quantity of goods which, through collusion with the Custom House, or through other means, he has succeeded in getting into the country free of duty. The nature of the goods is stated, together with the price, and the recipient of the circular is solicited to send on his money and designate his goods, which will be duly forwarded by express. In many instances the money is sent, but the goods never follow.

Another swindling concern, styled the Merchants' American Tea, Coffee, and Spice Company, of No. 51 Liberty street, New York, has lately been distributing circulars, accompanied by a price-list, to country merchants. This Company offers to send samples of its goods for $10, which is represented as the net cost to the Company. The price-list is remarkable for its lowness, and its attractions are enhanced by the offer of an exclusive agency for the sale of goods. The country merchant after sending his $10 hears no more of the money or the goods, and realizes too late that he is the victim of a successful swindle. It is stated by the police that the Tea Company mentioned has no actual existence, and Inspector Dilks unhesitatingly expresses his opinion that Elias is the originator and principal operator in the swindle. Many of the circulars and letters which have gone forth in connection with these various frauds have emanated from No. 688 Broadway, which is believed to be a general headquarters and letter office for business of this character. Ellis H. Elias is said by the United States officers to be a man of great fertility of invention, capable of continually devising new schemes for duping the public, and it is asserted that his plans are arranged with consummate art and ingenious evasion of the laws, and that he has been the most prominent person connected with all the various frauds above enumerated. He is said further to own no real estate, but to have a large amount of money invested in United States bonds, which are readily available if he becomes involved in trouble with the authorities and is obliged to fly.

The injunction against Harry P. Elias came up yesterday before Judge Sedgwick, and on motion of William F. Howe, Elias' attorney, the case was adjourned until to-morrow. There were not as many purchasers as heretofore at 763 Broadway, where the Geneva Watch Swindle still goes on, but the offers to sell "prime Swiss watches" were continued.

Dickens a Strolling Actor.

The various passions for the stage which characterized the late Mr. Dickens is, perhaps better known than anything else about him not directly connected with his books; but few are aware that he was in early manhood actually a professional—in point of fact, what was then called "a stroller." This will explain much of the most amusing part of "Nicholas Nickleby," where the strollers are placed before us almost as faithfully as in Hogarth's picture. Mr. Crummles, Mr. Leuville, Mr. Polair, the Phenomenon, and the rest, were once living beings, and thirty years ago, more or less, the good people of Andover, in Hampshire, England, witnessed their performances. My authority for this statement is Mr. C., of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, who was in Mr. Crummles' company—only Mr. Crummles' real name was Cromwell. Mr. C. tells me (with no idea that I am going to use the information elsewhere) that when some one pointed out Dickens in London long after the Crummles times, he recognized in the novelist at once the quiet young man who had once shared with him the "heavies" and "walking-gents." Beside the duties of acting and occasionally arranging some new melodrama to suit circumstances, Dickens, being the best dressed man in the company, was sent a day or so in advance always to bill the next town, get the license, etc. This was called taking the town, and was a very responsible field of duty. On one occasion, to "guy" Dickens—this was after he first joined and was not well known—he was cast for the part of a nervous servant in "The Watch Dog," but to everybody's surprise he made an immense hit and exhibited a versatility that was afterward profitable both to himself and to Mr. Crummles. Dickens' demeanor during his connection with the company was modest and reserved, but polite, and at last he became quite as popular with his associates as he was with his audiences. He was remarkable for his close observation, and particularly for his quick study. More than once he went on for parts of 15 or 20 lengths at such short notice as would considerably surprise our circuit actors in these costermonger days. Why Dickens left Cromwell—"old bricks and mortar," as he was really called, both in "Nicholas Nickleby" and in reality—Mr. C. does not remember without his diary for that season, which is not accessible. But he has the satisfaction of recalling that during his theatrical career he has played with Charles Dickens.

A Dinner in the Hebrides.

When Johnson and Boswell were travelling in the Hebrides in cold and wet weather, to secure a dinner was an important object to both. Accordingly, one day Boswell went forward to order as good a dinner as could be had at the next inn at which they should arrive, and Johnson followed slowly behind. The Doctor charged him to get a roast leg of mutton, if possible, but to be sure not to forget to order a pudding with it. Boswell was fortunate enough to secure both, and the dinner was in preparation when Johnson arrived. As the weather was cold and wet, he went at once into the kitchen to warm himself by a good fire. There he found the leg of mutton roasting; but, to his intense horror and disgust, a little boy who was basting it kept scratching his head directly over it, with a visible transfer of live stock. Johnson was too disgusted to think of eating any of the joint himself, but he said nothing to his companion, being unwilling to deprive him of his dinner. When the dinner was served, Boswell was mortified to find that the Doctor would eat none of the leg of mutton, which he had expressly ordered. "No," he said, "not to-day; I intend to made my dinner of the pudding." Accordingly he eat heartily of the pudding, while Boswell did ample justice to both dishes. In the afternoon Johnson told him why he could not bring himself to taste the mutton, and Boswell in a rage went into the kitchen to look for the unlucky boy. When he met with him he said: "You young rascal, why didn't you put your cap on when you were basting the leg of mutton?" The poor boy cried and blubbered out, "Because mother took my cap to boil the pudding in." So Boswell hastened to tell this to Johnson, and triumphed in his turn. The story, however, tells too much against Boswell to have been admitted into his "Life of Johnson," or his "Tour in the Hebrides."

The Sudden and Indefinite Postponement of a Trial.

From the New York Sun, March 6.

Clerk Johnson, in the Special Sessions yesterday pulled his spectacles down on his nose, raised a complaint to his eyes and read the name of

"Louis Eisig!"

Officer Gardner opened the door of the prisoner's pen and called

"Louis Eisig!"

In response a meek man who carried a felt hat in his hand, made his appearance. He was conducted to the bar and placed in position by a Court officer.

When Eisig appeared at the bar Mr. Stenographer Vietch casually looked up at the prisoner. He nudged the *Sun* reporter, who also looked up. The prisoner's meek face was covered with red blotches. It looked like an exaggerated pepper-box. Mr. Vietch looked up at Justice Shandley:

"That man has small-pox, Judge."

"Officer," said Justice Shandley, "take that man inside and show him to a surgeon. He has small-pox."

The Court loungers had taken the cue by this time, and the Court-room was soon cleared. Meanwhile the prisoner, in obedience to Justice Shandley's order, made for the nearest officer, to be taken into the prison.

"Keep away," said Officer Gardner; "keep away from me."

Poor Eisig halted, not knowing what to do. Officer Pallman scuttled up, opened the door leading to the prison, and darted through as pioneer, leaving the door open.

"Follow him," said Officer Gardner, and the small-pox patient meekly passed out. Officer Pallman was about fifteen feet ahead, and "keeping his distance," as the military folks say, remarkably well. Officer Gardner in the rear, and ditto as to distance.

Mr. Eisig's trial is indefinitely postponed.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

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James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)	
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Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. BRUFF and EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First, All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall, respectively, be liens; and

Third, All other creditors of such corporation in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of each day.

A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

Notice to the Creditors of the Security Insurance Company of New York. To all whom it may Concern: Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, Richard P. Bruff and another against the Security Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said Security Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. 41 Wall st. (Gurney Court), in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 56, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 2, of the Revised Statutes; or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated New York, March 6, 1872.

JAMES McKEEN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH agst. THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver of the property and assets of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First. All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second. Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate of which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third. All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payments will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 178 Broadway, in the city of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March 1872, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. of each day.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To all Whom it may Concern—Supreme Court, State of New York, Kings County—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order at his office, No. 214 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 56, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 2 of Revised Statutes, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. Bruff and Edwin Cromwell against The Security Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the property and effects of the said Security Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at the Receiver's office in the "Security Building," number 229 Broadway, corner of Park place, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock p.m., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New York, Feb 7, 1872.

A. F. HASTINGS,
Receiver of the Security Insurance Company.
Barney, Butler & Parsons, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—Walter S. Griffith against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, Receiver of all the stock, property, things in action and effects of the said The Atlantic Fire and Insurance Company of the City of Brooklyn, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, to be held at my office, number 163 Atlantic street, corner of Clinton street, in said City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained, adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7, 1872.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver, Trinity Building, New York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Alexander M. C. Smith and others against The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of all the property and effects of the said The Manhattan Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, to be held at my office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be and the amounts of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated New York, February 7, 1872.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Receiver of the Manhattan Insurance Company.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys for Receiver.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	* 9:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. || Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:40 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*†6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	9:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	*5:30 a m	*6:50 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‖Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*8:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*8:20 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	*7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*8:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	‡ 8:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:15 p m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:20 p m
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*2:30 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Leopold Mayer & Steiner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. The books, notes and papers will be found at the office of Leopold Mayer, at present at the old place.

Chicago, Feb. 29, 1872.

LEOPOLD MAYER,
HENRY STEINER.

OFFICE OF HENRY STEINER,
569 Wabash-av.

The undersigned is prepared to make loans on real estate or good collateral security.

HENRY STEINER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
111 & 113 Lake-st.

THE LAW COURTS.

Annie D. Way Weighed and Found Wanting.

The Jerome-Bigelow Controversy—Interesting Insurance Case.

Hugh Maher Ejected from the Iowa Elevator.

Superior Court.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE—INTERESTING INSTRUCTIONS.

During Friday of last week, Judge Jameson and a jury were engaged in the trial of a divorce case. The plaintiff in the case was one Alonzo Way, and the defendant his wife Annie Disbrow Way. She was not present, and it would seem never had actual residence in this city or county. The bill set up a marriage in the year 1868, at Haverhill, Mass., stated that the parties lived together, with but a few months' interval, until the middle of October, 1870, and charged that the wife was guilty of an act of infidelity, with a man named Richmond, at the Tremont House in this city. The defendant, by answer, denied the charge made against her, accused the complainant with numerous infidelities, stated that he was worth at least $20,000, and alleged that he never had any residence in Chicago, but only in Massachusetts. After being out about eighteen hours, including the night, the jury found that the defendant woman had been guilty as charged. This, under instructions of the Court, which stated, in substance, that in arriving at a conclusion of guilt, the jury might consider the conduct of the defendant, her acts of familiarity, and her whole conduct, inconsistent with the idea of her innocence. As to the matter of residence, even if complainant had not been a resident of this State for a whole year previous to the filing of his bill, then the defendant would take the verdict, unless the jury believed that the wife had been culpable within the State; but if this culpability was the effect of collusion and connivance, then there was no guilt, although in this case the Court found it proper to say that, in his judgment, there was no evidence of such collusion or connivance on the part of the complainant with the commission of the wrongful act indicated in the testimony, and the specific act charged in the bill, with the party named. And at the place stated, must be proved before the woman could be found guilty, this, although the jury might believe that since marriage she had been culpable with another person.

SHORT EJECTMENT—IOWA ELEVATOR.

A double-headed case, one branch of which is in this Court and the other elsewhere, having had its turn before Judge Jameson, will come up before Justice Austin to-day (Monday). The facts of the taking forcible possession of the Iowa Elevator by Hugh Maher and a gang of armed men, have already been stated. Sprunance & Preston hold possession of the elevator as the lessees of William H. Lane, originally for the term of three years. Lane executed a lease to Maher to take effect on the expiration of the former lease. Maher contended that the time had arrived for him to take possession, which fact Sprunance & Preston denied, and there was a controversy as to the terms of the instrument. After active letting, Maher took possession in the way stated. Sprunance & Preston sued out a criminal warrant for the arrest of Maher and his men, charging them with riot. In the execution of this process, the policeman was resisted, intimidated by the show of revolvers, and prevented from making the arrests. An action for forcible entry was then instituted before Justice Austin, and, pending that, the complainants filed a bill in Chancery and obtained the appointment of a Receiver, together with a writ of assistance for immediate execution. Under this short process of eviction, possession was obtained by complainants, whose Receiver holds.

SET ASIDE CONVEYANCE.

A bill was filed by N. P. Leighart against Potter Palmer and others, to set aside a conveyance by Grant Goodrich to Potter Palmer, of the east 2nd of Lot 2, and part of Lot 3, 106 feet deep, fronting on Van Buren street.

Circuit Court.

THE JEROME-BIGELOW QUACK CONTROVERSY.

Chief Justice Williams was engaged in concluding the hearing of a controversy between C. Grid and Charles Bigelow, as to their several rights, one against the other, in the matter of a special practice in the medical line. This controversy arose soon after the fire. Jerome claimed to have contracted with Bigelow to stand in his shoes in regard to the special practice advertised by Bigelow, and compounded thereby, and in violation of his covenants had re-entered upon the practice, and advertised cautions against persons dealing with up much in the light of an imposter. Originally an injunction to restrain Bigelow was sued out, but his was dissolved upon a hearing before Judge Farwell, on the ground of technical precision in the injunction bond, the names of the obligors having been omitted to be inserted. Thus the case came up now upon its merits.

INSURANCE LAW—CANCELLING A POLICY.

Two insurance cases, tried together, were decided by the jury. These were the cases of John Heck against the New York Home and the Northamerican Insurance Companies. The circumstances of these cases were alike, and were somewhat peculiar. Mr. Heck owning a large quantity of steel wool, which he had stored in a car-track at Kokomo, Indiana, caused it to be insured in the companies named. The wood was cut and piled under a contract with the Railway Company, the Company taking from it by its own inspection and measurement. Being insured under these circumstances, a fire in the wood approached it; strenuous efforts were made to girdle the ground about the wood and keep it in safety. Such efforts proved to be an unusual danger of loss, which existing, the agent of the Companies claimed right to cancel the policies of the party who had effected the insurance, but did not tender to return the premium. The fire very soon after reached the wood-pile, the wood was destroyed, and the Companies refused to pay. Upon the trial, as a part of the defence, it was claimed that Heck had no interest in the wood, but that the Railway Company alone had such interest, and it was therefore responsible; but the Court held that an agreement to sell did not complete a sale. There to the policies cancel the policies, Judge Booth held that the defendants were not entitled to treat the policies as cancelled, unless the premium was actually tendered to be returned to the plaintiff, that is, shown to plaintiff or an agent authorized to receive for him, unless the tender was distinctly waived by the agent; but if it was ready to be produced, and the offer to pay it was made, then that was a release. The jury found against each company for $2,091.13.

CITY SUIT.

Declaration was filed in a case lately commenced by Mary Ann, widow of Michael Keegan, an action on the case, in which the damages are laid at $20,000. Mrs. Keegan claims damages for injuries alleged to have been received by her son by reason of his falling through a hole in the sidewalk on Chicago avenue, in front of the Fred Gund engine house.

NEW SUIT.

An action on the case in which the damages are laid at the statutory limit—$5,000,—was commenced against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, by Joshua Austin, as administratrix of Lawrence Austin.

Criminal Court.

GRAND JURY—UNTRUE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury on Saturday returned twenty-one additional true bills making as the result of the weeks' deliberation 128 indictments. The only one not disposed of for the term.

TRIALS.

The trial of prisoners in jail will commence this day.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

The Fifty-First Street Sewer and the South Park Commissioners—The Wagon Ordinance—Posting of Assessment Rolls.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was called for Saturday afternoon, on special business connected with the contract of Messrs. Beatti & Barker, for the construction of Fifty-first street sewer. The Finance Committee not being able to make a definite report, the subject was laid over, and arrangements were made to attend a meeting of the South Park Commissioners to-day; and, as they are largely interested in the sewer, their action is expected to decide whether the work is to be prosecuted or abandoned.

The ordinance for licensing wagoners has not yet gone into effect, owing to delay in getting the ordinance and the proper blanks printed.

It is expected to be in force to-morrow (Tuesday). Rumor says the wagoners have united to resist the law.

The following assessment rolls, having waited the action of the State Legislature, are now posted for confirmation or rejection at the regular meeting on Saturday, March 16:

1. For the improvement of Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-seventh street to Sixty-seventh street.

2. For grading Seventy-fourth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Stat's street.

3. For grading Seventy-fifth street, from Lake Michigan to State street.

4. For grading Jefferson street, from Oak street to Hyde Park avenue.

5. For sidewalk on Fifty-seventh street, from Hyde Park avenue to Woodlawn avenue.

6. For sidewalk on Forty-first street, from Indiana avenue to Vincennes avenue.

7. For sidewalk on Michigan avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh street.

8. For sidewalk on Fifty-fifth street, from Washington avenue to Madison avenue, and from Hamilton place to Frederick place.

9. For sidewalk on Cottage Grove avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth streets.

10. For sidewalks on Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh streets.

11. For sidewalks on both sides of Indiana avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-first streets.

Property-owners desiring to file objections should attend the meeting.

The Air and its Nitrogen.

It is a beautiful sea of air that bathes our planet with its waves. The Atlantic is sublime in its ceaseless activity, in its depth and breadth; but the air is evermore active, deeper, and broader. Its surface ripple is the zephyr, and are lashed into fury in the whirlwind. The image-bearing vesicles of light pass through without resistance and with little deviation. Sound rolls its undulations with a ceaseless flow through this medium, and not a billow but breaks upon some shore. If we had the ears of angels, all universe would be explosions. That constant motion of every particle of matter produces in waves, that fall too delicately for the human ear. Yet can we hear, what another can see. It has another important office in the economy of Nature. The atoms of all material substances are held in place by its equilibrating power. Phidias' most beautiful marble would crumble to dust, if deprived of the constant pressure of this element by the air-pump. It folds the muscles of the giant with its weight, yet the insect can fill its gossamer wings without effort.

The chief component of the atmosphere is nitrogen. A remarkable element this is. It makes the universal poison with other matters. It escapes from these few at the first opportunity. Many of these not applied for relief. Many have presented their applications modestly, and have been limited to the laundry or kitchen.

We have found, and we yet find, the greatest need among those people who have been comfortable nor poor, but in comfortable circumstances. Many have

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Police Sergeant William Buckley Murderously Assaulted by a Crowd of Roughs, While Endeavoring to Protect Citizens from Outrage.

The Officer Dangerously Injured--Full Details of the Ruffianly Affair.

The South Division, on Yesterday afternoon, was the scene of one of the most atrocious outrages which has been reported in a long time. It exhibited a degree of ruffianism almost without a parallel in the annals of the city, and a disrespect for law and order at once astonishing and alarming.

At 5 o'clock Sergeant William Buckley, of the First Precinct, accompanied by his wife, was returning from the Church of St. John's Catholic Church convent, when, on the corner of State and Eighteenth streets, he observed a large crowd of boys engaged in the questionable practice of snowballing each other, and by way of variety, firing an occasional volley at ladies and gentlemen passing that way. The latter conduct particularly attracted the attention of the sergeant, who, however, did not happen to be in uniform. He called upon the boys to desist, and at the same time pulling his star and announcing his rank and name. One of the small rufians replied by giving a snowball right into the sergeant's face, whereupon that officer endeavored to arrest the offender. He had hardly announced his object, however, at the head of eight or a dozen young men, who were standing near by encouraging the boys, closed in upon and commenced a brutal assault upon him. They knocked him upon the sidewalk and then all of them kicked the prostrate and overpowered sergeant in the face and chest. Buckley fought manfully and dealt the scoundrels some stunning blows, but a dozen were too much after the same manner, and gradually numbers began to tell. The sergeant called on several citizens who were looking on to assist him, but they were all either too cowardly or too brutal to render him assistance. Mrs. Buckley exerted herself to defend her husband in the best manner she could. She fairly bore some of the villains off him and called for help in frantic tones. No aid came and gradually the blackguards gained the advantage over their single adversary. Sergeant Buckley, his teeth broken, a deep gash in his right eyebrow, his nose badly crushed, and his body black with kicks and bruises, succumbed to the gutter, while the cowards who had perpetrated the dastardly crime ran away, satiated with his blood. Not a man stepped forward at that time, retreating down some side back streets and into the low dives which they usually inhabit. After a few minutes, some humane people passed along and carried the wounded and unconscious officer into a drug store near the scene of the outrage. There he received surgical aid, and soon rallied. His wounds were dressed, and he was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He was finally sent to his home, on Third avenue, in a carriage. The sergeant is very dangerously injured, and it is feared that his face will be permanently disfigured. One of his eyes is wounded fearfully, so much so that the loss of it is apprehended. Internally his injuries are also very severe, as he received about two dozen strong kicks in the chest and abdomen.

This high-handed outrage has caused the most profound resentment on the part of the police, of whom Sergeant Buckley is widely known and greatly respected as an active, able, and gentlemanly officer. His powerful physique and splendid constitution alone saved him from death while in the hands of that savage mob. Unfortunately he was not assisted by some of his enemies should have bitten the dust. There is no concealing the fact that it is utterly impossible for respectable citizens to walk on some of some corners in the South and West Divisions without running the risk of insult. Street-loafers, blackguard boys, and other suitable characters make a practice of occupying the sidewalks and indulging in filthy language toward unoffending pedestrians, and the sooner a thing should be promptly put an end to; it has continued long enough. No class of worthless ruffians have a right to misconduct themselves in such a manner. The law of vagrancy might reach them, but they have always obliging friends who can swear to a reasonable visible means, and thus settles the case. This attack on Sergeant Buckley, although unfortunate for himself personally, may have the effect of healing the crying nuisance already referred to. The police are making strenuous efforts to discover the rascals who were concerned in the outrage of yesterday. Should they be found their punishment should be far more severe than a long apprenticeship in the State Prison.

A fellow named William Quinlan, suspected of being one of the particular roughs concerned in the case on Sergeant Buckley, was arrested last night on State street. The prisoner is locked up at the Armory. A clue is also found to two other wretches and it is hoped that all of them will be safely caged before to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Personal Paragraphs.

The LaSalle *Free Press* says that W. H. Monk of that village has become an *attache* of the Chicago Times.

--Rev. Dr. Cooper, late of Emmanuel (Episcopal) Church, Chicago, will soon go to Mexico, to engage in the work of an Evangelist.

--Judge John M. Wilson, of Chicago, is building himself an elegant summer residence at Geneva, Kane County.

--Mr. Marsh, Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, informs us that he has disgorged about $2,500 to Wendell Phillips' soldiers, and that he is ready to meet all "Right" with those who have not yet come forward to claim their money.

--The Board of Directors of the Lafayette, Ind., Opera House Association will visit this city to-day to inspect the Academy of Music for the purpose of obtaining points and suggestions to govern their action in the erection of an Opera House in that town.

--Mr. R. L. Marsh, the genial and jolly Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, will take his annual benefit at that house on next Saturday evening. There should not be a seat remaining unsold after Friday evening. "The Hidden Hand" and other attractions will be offered.

Blessing a Church Bell.

The new bell of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Eighteenth and Butterfield streets, was solemnly blessed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Chicago, assisted by Rev. Fathers Riordan, Grogan, and Bonfield. It was thoroughly christened, and the 926 bell was exposed to public view, having been placed near the main door of the sacred edifice, where it has not yet been entirely completed, and will not be for some time to come, although the congregation of St. John's are making strenuous efforts to have the work properly finished.

The Bishop, having first arrayed himself in full canonicals, and accompanied by a train of Catholic clergymen, representing the different parishes, proceeded to the great work of the occasion. Sprinkling the bronze monster according to the custom of the Church on such occasions. The Bishop then delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion, after which prayer and benediction, the ceremony ended, and the congregation dispersed.

Everything.

A meeting of the Franklin Society will be held this evening at No. 11 North Desplaines street.

--The steamer T. B. Brown extinguished a small fire at 324 Fulton street, at 7 o'clock last evening. No alarm sounded, and no damage done.

--Bauer's new music rooms will be inaugurated on Wednesday evening with a grand *soiree musicale*, to be given under the direction of Prof. Vass.

--The Sterling Chicago Relief Committee, at a recent meeting, voted to appropriate the balance of the funds on hand to the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

--Persons in Chicago who had files of *Land and Water* destroyed in the great fire, can have them replaced, free of any charge whatever, except cost of transmission, by addressing J. Q. A. Warren, Station D, Post Office, New York City.

--Captain Hinckley yesterday received a despatch from W. M. Herbert, of Galesburg, in which that gentleman claims as his property the span of horses and the stealers of which were at the Police Station, and the stealers of which were last week arrested by Officers Flanagan and Cronkast.

--A baby six months old, belonging to Miss Bard, No. 932 West Polk street, was fatally scalded yesterday forenoon in the following manner: The mother was engaged in the kitchen, and when the latter reached over and got hold of the handle of the kettle, placed upon the stove, which was full of boiling water, the scalding contents were poured over the unfortunate child, and the mother was also badly burned.

--The aids to the Chief Marshal of the procession which is to celebrate the Fairbank Day, assembled at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, yesterday afternoon. The Chief Marshal, John A. Tansey, presided. It was resolved to invite Bishop Foley and the Catholic clergy to review the procession as it passes the corner of Twelfth street and Ring Island avenue. The superintendant of Police will be asked to furnish an escort of peelers. The programme, as determined upon, was published in THE TRIBUNE a week ago.

--Postmaster General Creswell has issued the following circular, relating to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of new ones. Post Offices throughout the country, this Department finds it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure the prompt transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the principal lines of railroads, to request of the public, that in cases where the name of the county, as well as the Post Office and State, be superscribed upon letters, circulars, newspapers, and other matter to be forwarded by mail."

Clement, Morton & Co.

The extraordinary career of this wholesale clothing house is a striking illustration of the marvellous pluck and enterprise which has given Chicago and Chicago business men world-wide renown. In the fall of 1870, this firm lost their stock of almost every description by the disastrous resumed business with a largely increasing trade. Again in the great fire of October, 1871, their stock of over $500,000 was entirely swept away. Meeting every engagement promptly on time, they were the first in their line to resume business in ruins, and have since been the largest manufacturers in running condition early in November, giving employment during the winter to 400 workmen; and for every dollar of profit they have realized nearly half a million dollars, with a daily business more than double that of any former year. With their indomitable energy and black record for honorable dealing, we predict for them a brilliant future. *Sunday's Tribune.*

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Napoleon's Property in New York.

From the New York World, March 6.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has long been desirous of expanding its headquarters in this city, and some time ago an effort was made by the company to purchase the Astor House for its great telegraphic centre. The attempt failed, however, and no bargain could be effected. By subsequently the Astor House is was intended to bring the enormous business of the company in close and profitable proximity to the magnificent new Post Office in process of erection near the City Hall. In consequence of the failure to purchase the Astor House a second and more successful effort was made for the desirable property on the north-west corner of Dey street and Broadway. This estate extends between 50 and 60 feet on the Broadway front and runs back on Dey street to a depth of 150 feet. It is at present occupied by several well-known firms, and is even now a valuable business centre. The most interesting fact connected with this estate is that it was bought seven years ago by Hy. Evans, the well-known Franco-American dentist, for the Emperor Napoleon. It is well-known that Dr. Evans was a great favorite with the Emperor, and that he became in many matters his confidential adviser. The property was purchased in behalf of Louis Napoleon, by Dr. Evans, for $450,000. If was bought of Dr. Evans, in behalf of the ex-Emperor, by the Western Union Company, for $840,000--a profit, therefore, accruing to the deposed monarch of $250,000. It is the intention of the Western Union Company to commence tearing down the buildings at present situated on the property when the 1st of May arrives.

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We stated in our various editions on Saturday that an extraordinary murder had been committed early this morning in the Belvedere road, Lambeth, near Hungerford Bridge. George Merritt, a stoker, employed at the Lion Brewery, in the Belvedere Road, was proceeding to his work when he was shot by a man named Minor, an American. In the course of this day the accused was taken before Mr. Partridge, at the Southwark Police Court, and gave the name of William Chester Minor, and was described as an American physician, aged 37, residing at No. 41 Tenison street, York road, Lambeth.

It appeared from the evidence of Police Constable No. 256 L, that a little after 2 o'clock that morning he was on duty on the Belvedere road when he heard a report of fire-arms. He proceeded in that direction, and saw the prisoner coming on the opposite side of the road. He went over to him and asked him who it was that had fired. He said he had, and asked him who he had fired at. He said, "A man. I should not be such a coward as to shoot a woman." He was seized hold of him, and took the revolver produced from his right hand. It was quite new. He then took him to the station house, and on the way met other constables whom he directed to proceed to Tenison street, while witness proceeded to the station house. In the station house a "bowie" knife was found concealed under his cloak. The prisoner was very cool and collected, and quite sober; the pistol produced was handed to him by Sergeant Mcdillinddy; it was then unloaded, and all the chambers appeared to have been exploded; witness took possession of it, and at the time of the morning handed it to P. Wyatt, a gunsmith, No. 5, Commercial road, who examined it in his presence and detached the chamber also produced; on the prisoner being searched he found the knife produced, which he thought was called "bowie-knife;" it was concealed under the back of his coat; as soon as witness took hold of it the prisoner said, "I don't think you carry this knife as a surgical instrument;" witness found on him a gold watch and hair-guard, a pair of spectacles and case, keys and ring, a small memorandum book, box of medicine, pocket-knife, and £6 10s. 3d. in gold and silver. The prisoner was remanded to Horsemonger Lane Jail.

He seemed quite unconcerned, and asked no questions. The Detective Police connected with the Lambeth Division were busily engaged yesterday in trying to discover some facts which might throw a light upon the motive of the deed. It appears that Merritt, a member of the New York College of Surgeons, and that he is also a man possessed of considerable wealth. On Saturday night Detective-sergeant Hilliard was ordered by his superiors to proceed to the house where he had lived, No. 41 Tenison street, York road, Lambeth, and take possession of all papers, documents, etc., that he might find, which he accordingly did. Yesterday all his papers were carefully examined, one of the letters found mentioned that Mr. Minor was a surgeon, and that he had been a Captain in the United States Army, and that while on active service he had received a sunstroke, which affected his mind to such an extent that he could no longer practice as a medical man. Another letter from a well known American was addressed to Mr. Ruskin, and was a letter of introduction. It stated that Mr. Minor was desirous of visiting England for the purpose of making sketches of its picturesque scenery, and that he was an artist of merit. A third letter stated that Mr. Minor had been advised by his friends and doctors to travel through Europe in order to recover full possession of his health, which had been injured by the sunstroke. Among the baggage found on Saturday night by the detectives at Mr. Minor's lodgings, at No. 41 Tenison street, were several very beautiful sketches of London, and the surrounding country, which had been drawn by the prisoner. A great quantity of money and drafts on bankers were also found and carried to the Tower Street Police Station. The American Minister has been communicated with, and telegrams have been sent over to the American police authorities at New York.

Yesterday the police received a very great number of communications, one of them being the following: A man named Thomas Fallington, employed as a warehouseman at the Lion Brewery Company, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, has a wife in the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and upon her death he becomes entitled to £1,700, but if he dies that money goes to other persons. Last week it was rumored that Mrs. Fallington was dying, and it is now stated that Minor called during last week no less than three times at the Lion Brewery to ask if he could see Fallington, and that he also asked at what time Fallington was in the habit of coming to the brewery. It is insinuated that if Fallington died money would come to him. One thing is certain, and that is that he is accurately described as the person who called at the brewery and asked about Fallington. A friend of Fallington last night showed a letter which had been written from New York, and received in Lambeth on Friday morning, in which these words were used: "These Yankees must be put a stop to." That letter, it is believed, referred to the proceedings of a society, and it is said that Minor saw it.

A statement has been made that Minor was induced by a young woman to enter a house near Tenison street, and that he was afterwards robbed, and that it was while he was waiting on Saturday morning to shoot the man who had robbed him, that he mistook Merritt for him and shot him. That statement the police did not believe, and some persons are of the opinion that when the crime was committed Minor was attacked by a fit of insanity, superinduced by the sunstroke which he had received during the American war.

A Man with a Hairy Tongue.

A reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has discovered a negro with a hirsute tongue, at Covington, whom he thus describes: On opening his mouth he protruded a long tongue, on which hair over half an inch long was growing thickly. The color was a sandy red, and, as the hair sloped backward, it gave him pain while speaking. At the root of each hair the flesh was blue. He has no hair on his face, though he says he is fully 40 years old. His wool is like that of every other darkey--black and kinky. He is a perfect picture of health and feature, except his tongue; and, what is also remarkable, he has gray eyes. On questioning him he gave the following facts: He was born in Xenia, Ohio, of a white woman, his father being black. On the breaking out of the war, he entered a colored regiment as Corporal. He was wounded at Petersburg, and at the end of the year returned to Ohio, from whence he came to Covington about a year ago. He has none of the idioms of the negro, and except a certain thickness of speech, caused by the growth of hair on his tongue, his pronounciation is perfect. He is employed by Bilick & Phillips as a coal heaver, and says one wishing to do so can see him and his tongue. He has no hesitation in making faces for those who call on him. Very few persons in the City of Covington know of this free show.

The Spool Monitor

a very ingenious and useful invention, which is rapidly coming into use, combines qualities which have long been needed, both at the sewing machine and family sewing table, viz: quick adjustment of thread to the machine; reliability in preserving the number of the thread; saving thread from soiling; there is no waste. These qualities, combined with beauty of construction, not only render it ornamental, but too useful to be dispensed with, as the time saved by the use of the Monitor in changing spools would more than pay the cost in a short time. Agents are wanted for its sale. Mrs. L. L. Rolland, No. 668 West Lake street.

A Good Timekeeper.

Watch No. 21,809, Stem Winder, manufactured by United States Watch Company (Giles, Wales & Co.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from meantime being seven seconds per month. Frank E. Beard, Firm of Beard & Cummings, 128 Front street, N. Y.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 9.

BUTTER--The market was quiet to-day, there being a somewhat considerable inquiry aside from supplying the wants of the trade, and for the latter for choice descriptions, which are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. The following prices are current: Strictly choice dairy, 23@27c; fair to choice sub and fickin, 19@22c; inferior to common, 12@16c.

BAGGING--There was a fair movement in this class of goods,--chiefly on interior account,--and former rates were being adhered to with remarkable firmness. We continue to quote as follows: Stark, 20@21c; Grasamyron, 37½c; Philadelphia, 21½c; Boston, 22@23c; Lewiston, 23c; American, 25c; Royal River, 25c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22c; gunnies, single, 19½@20c; do double, 31@32c; sacks, 7½@8c.

BUILDING MATERIALS--The quiet that prevailed during Thursday and Friday was a feature of the market to-day, and little or nothing done in the way of building, owing to the continuance of unfavorable weather. Prices were nominally unchanged, ruling: first as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $2.25@4.00; plasterers' hair, $4.00@4.25; Portland cement, $3.75; Rosendale, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $5.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, 4 bri, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, 4c bu, 25¢@30c; fire brick, $7@10.00; $40.00@80.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ bri.

HIDES--Prices again quoted firm, the demand continuing fairly active, while the receipts are still light. Shippers as well as local buyers were operating, and the same general prices were readily obtained: $1.00@1.25 for common; $1.35@2.25 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for choice.

HAY--Remains dull at the reduced prices recently established. Aside from supplying the wants of the local consumers, there is only a limited movement and the stocks are accumulating. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, timothy, prime pressed, $13.00@13.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.00@9.50. On wagon--timothy, loose, $11.00@11.50; prairie, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES--Receipts report "no change" in the hide market, the demand continuing steadily fair, and prices ruling firm and uniform. The place one more than the same week last year, according to the Boston market: "There has been apparently some activity in the market during the week, but the sales do not appear to answer the inquiry, showing with what reluctance tanners make their purchases at ruling rates. The stock is rather light, and holders are generally firm in terms of yielding, but, on the contrary, seem likely to advance still more. Large quantities of Buenos Ayres Hides will arrive, but not before 60 to 80 days, but the market may be long enough long before their arrival." We quote: Green salted, part cured, 10@11c; do, long part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9c; mutrain kip, 11c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 15@16c; do, 25 lbs, 13c; dry flint, 20@21c; dry Texas, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, sound, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off; bulls, 7@8c.

IRON AND STEEL--We quote the market steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	4c
Nail rods	4 5-16@4 7-16 rates
Heavy bond	5 1-16@5 3-16 rates
Light band	5 5-16@5 7-16 rates
Scroll	5 8-16@5 9-16 rates
Oval	6 1-16@6 3-16 rates
Round and square	4 5-16@4 7-16 rates
Half round and half oval	5 6-16@5 8-16 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20 rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18 rates
Sheet iron	6¼@6¾
Norway railroads	7 1-2@8 1-2 rates
German plow steel	9 @11 rates
Diamond plow steel	10 3-4@12 1-2 rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 rates

LEATHER--Activity and firmness are still the prominent features of this market. Both local and interior dealers are buying liberally, and for domestic leather the tendency of prices is upward, as a sharp advance has recently been established at the East. We quote:

City harness	.37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city	.39@ .42
Kip, heavy	.42@ .45
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper	.26@ .29
City upper, 2 ₱ ft	.35@ .37
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	$1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.20@ 1.40
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	.19@ .21
Kip, No. 1	.20@ 1.00
Kip, No. 2	1.80@ 2.10
Kip, heavy	.32@ .35
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00
Kip, No. 1	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No.